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Southeast Asia Report



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AUSTRALIA

REPORTAGE ON HAYDEN'S MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA TOUR

Stopover in Singapore

BK220902 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Australia's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says the Australian contingent in the Sinai peacekeeping force has contributed excellent service. Mr Hayden was speaking in Singapore during a stopover on his way to the Middle East where he will discuss the operation of the force with both Israel and Egypt.

He said his government freely acknowledged that the multinational force which was established at American instigation had contributed a level of stability on the border between Israel and Egypt.

The official policy of the Australian Labor government which was formulated when the Labor Party was in opposition was that the contingent of 99 Australians and 8 helicopters should be withdrawn. However, Mr Hayden's comments are being seen as paving the way for the government to review its commitment when the term of the Australian unit ends in April.

Mr Hayden said the question of the future of the Australian contingent was a decision that had to be taken in the very near future. But he added that Australian interests in the Middle East were substantial with two-way trade of more than \$3.5 million and with the region providing 70 percent of Australia's oil imports. (?Both) countries gave commitment for 2 years when the peace-keeping force was established in 1983.

Comments on Superpower Rivalry

BK220915 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Excerpt] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has claimed that the Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean was recently significantly increased. Mr Hayden said he did not want to exaggerate what had happened but it was a fact that the Soviet naval capability had been increased in November by a task force built around a newly commissioned aircraft carrier called "Novorossiisk."

Speaking in Singapore during a stopover at the start of a 25-day tour of the Middle East and Africa, Mr Hayden said Australia was concerned about the superpowers' competitive presence in the Indian Ocean. He said it should not be allowed to get out of hand. Mr Hayden said Australia's military capability would not intimidate either of the superpowers but Australia wanted to eliminate the tension in the Indian Ocean if possible, or at least reduce it. That was the reason, he said, why Australia had been working for an Indian Ocean zone of peace. My Hayden is due to arrive in Cairo tomorrow where he will have discussions on the operations of the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force. [Excerpt] [BK220915 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/432

BURMA

BRIEFS

MONG MIT-NAMTU BATTLE NEWS--Combat news from Mong Mit-Nantu region: On 27 December, a camp of the military government's mercenary 3d Infantry Regiment at Molo was attacked by a People's Army unit. According to early reports, one enemy soldier was killed and eight wounded in this battle. On 30 December, a People's Army unit made a guerrilla attack on the enemy camp at (Man Kio), killing 6 enemy soldiers and wounding 11 others. [Text] [BK220842 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 22 Jan 84]

CSO: 4211/14

FIJI

BRIEFS

FIJI JOINS PRODUCTIVITY GROUP--The government of Fiji becomes the 17th member of the Tokyo-based inter-governmental regional body, the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) starting this year. Fiji is the first country of the Pacific to join the APO. The governments of Bangladesh and Malaysia became members in 1982 and 1983, respectively. The APO was established by several Asian countries in 1961 to hasten their economic development by increasing productivity in industrial, agricultural, and service sectors. Founding members of the organization include, among others, India, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea. Immediately after, it was joined by Hong Kong, Iran, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Singapore. In the Philippines, the Productivity and Development Center of the Development Academy of the Philippines is the local implementing body of APO. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Jan 84 p 24]

CSO: 4200/423

KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITY

Koh Kong Armed Forces' Activities

BK170433 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Text] In order to score greater feats in the emulation movement for national defense, the armed forces of Koh Kong Province have thoroughly mapped out their combat plans and effectively launched mopping-up operations against enemy elements in the jungle. Because they know the terrain in the province and have kept a close watch on enemy activities, firmly united, fought valiantly, and closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteers, the armed forces of Koh Kong Province have obtained satisfactory results in every encounter. Last year from January to November they launched 75 independent operations, killed 339 enemy elements, wounded 131 others, and seized 254 assorted weapons, 165 mines, 11 telegraph and radio sets, and a large quantity of war materiel.

Koh Kong Province's Armed Services

BK170938 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Station "article": "The National Defense and Construction Efforts Made by the Authorities and People in Koh Kong Province During the Past 5 Years Following Liberation"]

[Excerpt] In the military field, in 1979 Koh Kong Province had only a small number of armed forces. However, the building of the armed forces of all categories has developed with each passing year. The armed forces have grown up gradually in terms of quantity and quality at all levels, from the provincial to the local level. They have successfully defended the revolutionary power and effectively ensured security and social order.

During the past 5 years, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, the revolutionary armed forces of Koh Kong Province have successfully mastered the defense of the Kampuchean territorial waters and land adjacent to the Thai border. In addition to the building of the revolutionary armed forces, the province's force have conducted mop-up operations against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants. They killed 930 enemy elements, wounded 191 others, and took 2,006 others prisoner. Thanks

to the party-state policy of clemency toward misled persons, 436 persons who were misled by the enemy have surrendered to the authorities. Our armed forces also seized 799 assorted weapons, 8 tons of assorted ammunition, 317 vessels that violated our territorial waters, 30 radio receivers, 500 kg of grain, and 19 metric tons of paddy, sank 4 enemy vessels, and damaged 2 others.

Preah Vihear Forces Combat Against Enemies

BK240628 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] When the enemies crossed our border, they were quickly surrounded by our troops in Preah Vihear Province. This was the case because our troops understand well their role to fight for the defense of the nation and the fatherland. Furthermore, various units of the revolutionary armed forces of Preah Vihear Province closely cooperated with the state power, people, and, in particular, with units of Vietnamese volunteer troops.

During the past 5 years, the revolutionary armed forces of Preah Vihear Province have killed 290 enemies when they crossed the border and to rob our people in isolated localities. We have also arrested 66 enemies and seized 541 weapons of all types and a big quantity of materiel. Furthermore, during various battles on the Kulen, Chhep, and Rumani battlefields, our cadres and combatants have put 71 enemies out of action, arrested 58 others, and seized 48 weapons, including 6 B-40's and B-41's.

'Misled Persons' Surrender

BK241113 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpt] In Memot District, Kompong Cham Province, nine misled persons recently turned themselves in to revolutionary state authorities. They brought eight weapons and a quantity of military materiel with them.

Phnom Penh Reports Greetings on National Day

BK090738 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January national day, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The message says, among other things:

The victory scored by the revolutionary patriotic forces which on 7 January 1979 overthrew the bloody Pol Pot regime has started a period of national revival and the implementation of profound social and economic change. During the past 5 years under the valiant and progressive leadership of the KPRP, the Kampuchean people accomplished considerable progress in building a new life. These achievements are also attributable to the support given

by the countries in the socialist community and progressive forces throughout the world.

At present, the working people of the PRK are confidently looking to the future, successfully implementing the decisions of the fourth congress of the KPRP that set forth the program of building the foundations of a socialist society in Kampuchea.

We are convinced that the hard-working Kampuchean people will be able to fulfill the complicated tasks and score new victories in the cause of the glorious Kampuchean revolution.

Since its birth, the PRK has been making contributions to the strengthening of peace and international security. Joining with the fraternal Indochinese countries, the PRK favors the establishment of good neighborly relations with all states in Southeast Asia so that the situation in the region will be improved.

We note with joy that the relations between the Soviet Union and the PRK are successfully developing in all aspects on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We shall continue to strengthen friendship with the PRK for the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of the 5th founding anniversary of the PRK, we wish all the beloved comrades and the Kampuchean people throughout the country greater achievements in building a new Kampuchea full of prosperity, well-being and happiness.

Hun Sen Addresses Meeting in Kompong Trach

BK220802 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] A grand meeting was held in Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province on the morning of 13 January to mark the 5th anniversary of our 7 January National Day. Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport, and posts, and National Assembly member from Kampot constituency; Comrade Som Chen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Kampot provincial people's revolutionary committee; Comrade Uk Sitha, chairman of the Kompong Trach district people's revolutionary committee; and Comrade (Van Cong Trach), chairman of the Kien Giang provincial people's revolutionary committee. Also attending the meeting were cadres and personnel from the provincial and district offices and mass organizations, combatants, security forces, monks, ethnic nationalities, students, and a large number of inhabitants.

Comrade Uk Sitha spoke on the significance of the historic victory on 7 January--the day that the Kampuchean fatherland and people were reborn. The

comrade also hailed the spirit of solidarity and great efforts displayed by the people in Kompong Trach District in rebuilding their localities, thus achieving great feats in all fields during the past 5 years.

In his speech, Comrade Khun Chhy said: Fortified by these victories, the people in the district should strive on to wipe out the enemy elements; urge the enemy elements to turn themselves into our revolutionary authorities; stimulate the movement to restore and build our economy, culture, and social affairs in line with the party's goal; and further hold aloft the two banners of patriotism and internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries in the world.

On that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen hailed the achievements made by the people in Kompong Trach District in contribution to national defense and construction. The comrade exposed the genocidal policy and evil face of the Pol Pot clique and the Khmer reactionaries--Sihanouk, Son Sann, and their henchmen. Comrade Hun Sen stressed: No matter how hard the enemies have tried to sabotage our rebirth, the situation in Kampuchea is absolutely irreversible and Kampuchea is advancing firmly and powerfully. To achieve even greater victories in the coming years, all the people must be ready to fight, fight resolutely against the enemies, strive to ensure security in our society, enhance capabilities, work harder, strengthen and broaden the production solidarity groups, join in building the armed forces and militia units, and always consolidate friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, and the progressive forces in the world in contribution to the struggle for independence, peace, and stability in Indochina and peace in the rest of Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4212/26

KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT RECENT BATTLE ACTIVITY

5, 7 Jan Battles

BK150800 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Here is a combat report from various battlefields. Kompong Som battlefield: On 5 January we ambushed Vietnamese trucks carrying troops from Vietnam to Kompong Som, setting 2 trucks ablaze, killing 10 Vietnamese soldiers, and wounding some others.

South Sisophon battlefield: On the night of 7 January, our guerrillas launched attacks against Vietnamese soldiers in two columns. The first one was launched in areas between Phum Kouk Dong and Peam Prey. On this front we liberated six villages, that is, Phum Kouk Dong, Phum Prey Totoeng, Phum Ta Kong, Phum (Kouk Sna), Phum Prasat Vat Ek, and Phum Peam Prey, and six Vietnamese positions located in these villages. On the second front, we wiped out Vietnamese soldiers from areas between (Chong Sda) and (Nam Sat) which are the defense networks of Battambang town. We totally liberated the (Nam Sat) commune hall [Sala Khum] and the (Chong Sda) commune. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers, wounded five others, and destroyed a B-40, an AK, and four defense networks.

7-13 Jan Battle Reports

BK131514 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 7-13 January:

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 7 January reported that Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas killed or wounded 85 Vietnamese soldiers, including a platoon commander who was killed, and destroyed 2 trucks and 2 barracks in several attacks on positions in Kampot, Sisophon, and Preah Vihear between 13 December and 1 January. (Clandestine) VONADK in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 8 January said that four Vietnamese positions along the Mongkolborei River on the Sisophon battlefield, south of National Route 5 were liberated and occupied on 5 January. These positions were a company position in Lvea and three platoon outposts in unidentifiable localities. The radio also noted that 15 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 12 wounded.

The same cast noted that the national army and guerrillas killed 645 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 125 others in their attacks in Koh Kong, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Samlot, Kompong Chhnang battlefields and along Route 4 during the last week of December and the first week of January.

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 9 January said in its daily battle report that guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese trucks west of Thnal Totoeng on National Route 4 on 1 January, killing a Vietnamese expoert, setting a truck ablaze, and seizing some documents. The same report noted that a total of 242 Vietnamese aggressor troops were killed or wounded, including a battalion commander who was killed, and four Vietnamese positions--a company position in Santuk District and three defense posts outside Siem Reap town--were liberated in a series of actions which took place on the Kompong Chhnang, Samlit, Sisophon south and north of Route 5, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Preah Vihear battlefields between 10 December and 4 January.

In its 2300 GMT 9 January report, (Clandestine) VONADK revealed that 80 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 83 others wounded as a result of guerrilla attacks in Moung, Sisophon, and Kampot in late December and early January. The radio also noted that a truck, 23 military barracks, 86 trenches, and 2 ammunition dumps were destroyed.

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 9 January reported that guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese aggressors in Koh Kong, Seim Reap, and Preah Vihear Provinces in early January, killing or wounding 165 and destroying 60 firearms, 3 trucks, a motorboat, a military barracks, 6 trenches, and some materiel. The radio also said that guerrillas liberated and occupied five Vietnamese positions, four in Sisophon, south of Route 5, and one in Koh Kong.

(Clandestine) VONADK in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 10 January reported that guerrillas killed 104 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 84 others in their attacks on the aggressors in Ratanakiri, Sisophon-North of Route 5, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham during the first week of January.

(Clandestine) VODK at 2330 GMT on 10 January said that guerrillas killed or wounded 115 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a truck, a number of firearms of various calibers, 16 military barracks, 36 trenches, an ammunition dump, and some ammunition and war materiel, and liberated a Vietnamese position on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield in a series of attacks which took place in Kampot, Sisophon, and Chhep in late December and early January.

(Clandestine) VONADK in Cambodian at 1000 GMT on 12 January reported that a total of 44 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 83 wounded and 2 enemy positions in Siem Reap liberated and occupied by guerrillas in a series of attacks launched in Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, and Chhep during the first week of January.

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 11 January said in its daily battle report that guerrillas of the Ratanakiri, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Sisophon-north and south of Route 5, Samlit, and Leach battlefields killed or wounded 200 Vietnamese aggressor troops,

destroyed 3 trucks and a number of weapons, blew up a 12-meter-long bridge on National Route 6, and seized a quantity of weapons and war materiel in attacks from 29 December to 7 January.

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 12 January reported that guerrillas killed or wounded 1979 Vietnamese aggressors on the Kompong Speu, Moun, Seim Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields in December and early January. The radio also said that they destroyed an ammunition dump and cut National Route 5 at two points in Sisophon.

(Clandestine) VONADK at 1000 GMT on 13 January reported that guerrillas killed 66 Vietnamese aggressors, wounded 91 others, destroyed a large quantity of weapons, a sewing material godown, a rice granary, 4 defense networks, and a trench, and seized a large quantity of ammunition and arms in attacks on Vietnamese positions in Battambang, Siem Reap, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, Moun, and Samlot between 20 December and 7 January. The radio also reported that nine Vietnamese positions on the Sisophon battlefield, south of Route 5, were liberated on 7 January.

14-20 Jan Battle Reports

BK201540 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine Voice of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 14-20 January:

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 13 January reported that in actions against Vietnamese aggressors in Kompong Speu, Kompong Som, Koh Kong, Samlot, Moun, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham between 18 December and 7 January, guerrillas killed or wounded 147 enemy soldiers and destroyed a logistics warehouse in Stoung District, Kompong Tham Province.

(Clandestine) VONADK in its 132300 GMT cast reported that guerrillas of the Pailin-route 10, Kompong Speu, Mondulkiri, Kompong Thaom, and Preah Vihear battlefields killed or wounded 171 Vietnamese soldiers during the first week of January.

In its daily battle report, (Clandestine) VODK at 2330 GMT on 14 January reported that guerrillas launched a series of attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors on the Kompong Speu, Kompong Som, Pailin-route 10, South Sisophon, Choam Khsan, and Kompong Thom battlefields between late December and 8 January, putting out of action 170 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 3 trucks, a military barracks, 4 defense networks, and 31 trenches and liberating 6 Vietnamese positions, a commune administrative office, and 6 hamlets in South Sisophon.

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 16 January said that guerrillas in South Sisophon, Mak Hoeun, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Chhep put out of action 160 enemy soldiers, including a company commander who was killed, and smashed a four-pronged Vietnamese operation in Kompong Thom.

According to a report broadcast by (Clandestine) VONADK in Cambodian at 1000 GMT on 16 January, as a result of guerrilla ambushes and attacks launched against the Vietnamese aggressors in Battambang, South Sisophon, Mak Hoeun, Kompong Thom, Chhep, and Prek Prasap between 3 and 12 January, 111 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 132 others were wounded.

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 16 January noted that between 5 and 12 January combatants of the M^{ou}ng and South Sisophon battlefields in Battambang Province inflicted 86 losses on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

(Clandestine) VONADK at 2300 GMT on 16 January reported that attacks launched on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, Kompong Thom, South Sisophon, and Siem Reap during the first 10 days of January resulted in the killing of 74 Vietnamese soldiers, the wounding of 76 others, and destruction of 5 military barracks, a command post, a jail, and 2 bridges.

(Clandestine) VODK at 2330 GMT on 17 January said that national army and guerrilla combatants of Democratic Kampuchea put out of action 126 Vietnamese soldiers during their attacks on the Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields between 1 and 11 January.

In its daily battle report, (Clandestine) VONADK in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 17 January said that guerrillas of the Pailin-route 10, Battambang, North Sisophon, Seim Reap, Samlot, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 236 Vietnamese soldiers during the first half of January.

(Clandestine) VODK at 2330 GMT on 18 January reported that 205 Vietnamese soldiers were either killed or wounded by guerrillas on the Battambang, Samlot, Pailin-route 10, South Sisophon, North Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Kompong Cham battlefields between 3 and 10 January.

(Clandestine) VONADK at 1000 GMT on 19 January reported that as a result of guerrilla ambuses and attacks in M^{ou}ng, Siem Reap, Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, and Mak Hoeun between 30 December and 11 January, 84 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 93 others were wounded, and a 13-meter span of bridges, 3 trucks, 4 military barracks, and an ammo dump were destroyed.

(Clandestine) VODK in Cambodian at 2330 GMT on 19 January said that from 30 December to 11 January 65 Vietnamese soldiers were put out of action by guerrillas attacking their positions in Kampot, M^{ou}ng, Mak Hoeun, and Kompong Thom.

(Clandestine) VONADK in Cambodian at 1000 GMT on 20 January reported that guerrillas in Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Chhep, Kompong Thom, and Kampot killed 109 Vietnamese soldiers, including a regiment and a battalion officer in Siem Reap, wounded 118 others, and destroyed 4 trucks and 3 bridges during the first 14 days of January.

SRV Attack in Kompong Thom Repulsed

BK160733 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 0400 GMT
16 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Kompong Thom battlefield: Santuk District: On 7 January the Vietnamese enemies launched a 4-pronged attack against us. The first prong started out from Pou Bak along the Sen River and from Prey Kri to Kompong Svay; the second from Trapeang Veng and (Banhnhai Chi) to Santuk and from (Kau Lok) to (Chenda); the third from Kakaoh and Phnum Santuk to (Ta Tol); and the fourth from Kompong Thmar to Tang Krasang, (Pou), and (Ta Pruoch). However, these attacks were repulsed, and we sent the Vietnamese enemies scattering along Route 6 toward Kompong Thom. We killed 31 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 35 others. We are continuing to push forward and attack the Vietnamese at Chan Serei monastery and O Sala positions.

SRV Use of Poison in Battambang

BK240315 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Jan 84

[Text] On 5 January, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors put poison in a river at Svay Don Keo, Moung District, Battambang Province, killing three inhabitants.

At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased the use of poison everywhere. This shows that they are short of soldiers to resist the attacks of our Democratic Kampuchea Army and guerrillas. Therefore, they must use poison as an important weapon to savagely and barbarously resist and kill our national army, guerrillas, and people. This is the savage and barbarous nature and policy of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to massacre and commit genocide against the Kampuchean race. In view of the criminal acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in using poison to massacre and genocide our Kampuchean race, it is necessary for our entire Kampuchean people, our national army, and guerrillas to always maintain vigilance in using water, vegetables, and food as well as in traveling to areas where it is possible for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to use toxic gas. Concurrently, we must unite to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out from our Kampuchean territory so as to completely and permanently put an end to all crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against our people.

More on Use of Poison

BK180336 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Jan 84

[Text] On 6 January, the Vietnamese enemy sprayed poison in Kaki Creek and in an area east of Phnum Ampeu, Bavel District, Battambang Province. Three inhabitants were killed and many others were strongly affected.

In this dry season, the Vietnamese enemy has increased the use of poison to savagely and barbarously kill our people. This shows that the Vietnamese enemy has serious difficulties. In particular, they lack soldiers to resist the attacks of our army and guerrillas. Therefore, they must use poison to help their forces. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are seen as savage and barbarous because they are stubborn and continue to use toxic chemical weapons to massacre innocent people in violation of the UN resolutions and the demands of the international community. Facing the Vietnamese maneuvers to use poison, our Kampuchean people are determined to always maintain their vigilance in using water, vegetables, and food as well as in traveling to areas where it is possible for the Vietnamese enemy to use toxic gas. Concurrently, our people are determined to unite with our national army and guerrillas to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchean territory.

Siem Reap Battlefield Combat

BK210611 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Siem Reap battlefield: Sot Nikom District: On 4 and 5 January, Vietnamese soldiers stepped on our landmines in Phum Sandan and Phum Samraong, suffering two killed and two wounded. We destroyed a 20-meter bridge at O Thmar. On 6 January, our guerrillas shelled Siem Reap town with 107-mm gun, killing five enemy elements and wounding two others. On 9 January, Vietnamese soldiers stepped on our mine in the vicinity of Prasat Preah Khan temple, suffering two killed. We destroyed 2 bridges, both of which were 12 meters long. On 11 January, our guerrillas attacked Vietnamese soldiers at Phum Thnal Totoeng, (Prey Krau), Thbeng, and (Tradak), and Vietnamese soldiers stepped on our landmine on the road leading from Banteay Srei to (Ta Teas). Three enemy soldiers were killed and two others were wounded. On 12 January, our guerrillas destroyed two drainage pipes at Phum (Trang) along the Banteay Srei Road. Each pipe was 1.5 meters deep and 2 meters wide. On 14 January, a Vietnamese truck moving from Phum Thmei ran over our landmine at Phum (Antoang). The truck was set ablaze. We attacked the enemy soldiers on this truck, killing six, including a regiment commander and two battalion commanders, and wounding eight others.

PRK Soldiers Kills 10 Vietnamese

BK210405 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Jan 84

[Text] On 1 January, the fraternal Khmer soldiers posted at the Pochentong market in Phnom Penh killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded some others for robbing our people at this market.

This event clearly attests to our Khmer people's indignation at the Vietnamese aggressors. Over the past more than 5 years, the Vietnamese aggressors have

sown uncountable devastation and committed numerous crimes against our Kampuchean people. Our Kampuchean people of both sexes and all ages have either directly or indirectly suffered at the hands of these Vietnamese aggressors. This is why our people have nurtured great indignation at the Vietnamese aggressors. Even the Khmer soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors can no longer stand still to allow the Vietnamese aggressors to suppress and oppress our people at will. They have nurtured great indignation at the Vietnamese aggressors and have either turned their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors or fled to join our Kampuchean nation, people, and national army and guerrillas in order to join in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the survival of our Kampuchean nation and race.

Vietnamese Soldiers Mutiny, Kill Captain

BK240322 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Jan 84

[Text] On 4 January, four Vietnamese soldiers posted in Chhuk District, Kam-pot Province, mutinied and killed a captain. They fled and joined our guerrillas. The cause of this incident is that these Vietnamese soldiers were angry with their commanders who sent them to fight and die in their place. Later on, our guerrillas sent these four Vietnamese soldiers to Vietnam as they wished. These Vietnamese soldiers told our guerrillas that they will not let the Le Duan clique arrest and send them to fight in Kampuchea because they will die there.

Water Poisoned in Kompong Speu

BK260957 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330
GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] On 1 January, the Vietnamese enemy poisoned ponds, lakes, and wells in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province. One inhabitant in Sdok Chrey village and two inhabitants of (Dap Tri) village, Krang Dei Van commune, were killed. Two oxen died, and many inhabitants and animals were affected.

In this dry season, the Vietnamese enemy have savagely and barbarously increased the use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean people. The enemy have ordered their agents to poison water sources such as small rivers, creeks, ponds, and wells. Many innocent Kampuchean people have been killed or affected by these poisons. This is the savage, barbarous, and fascist policy of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors who have attempted to exterminate our Kampuchean race, swallow Kampuchean territory, and include it into Vietnam. Our Kampuchean people angrily condemn the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for these crimes. The Kampuchean people would like to appeal to the world to strongly condemn the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and pressure them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions during the past five UNGA sessions in order to end the sufferings of the Kampuchean people and crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield until they are forced to completely withdraw from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/26

KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON IMPORTANT ROLE OF UNGA RESOLUTIONS

BK130515 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchean in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "The UN General Assembly Resolutions Are the Only Framework for Correctly and Justly Solving the Kampuchean Problem"]

[Text] The Kampuchean problem was caused by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy sending hundreds of thousands of its troops to attack and occupy Kampuchea--an independent, sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. This aggression was a flagrant, arrogant, savage and barbarous violation of the sacred principles of international law and the UN Charter.

In order to correctly and justly solve this problem the General Assembly of the United Nations, which is the greatest and highest organization in the world, five times adopted resolutions calling on the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. These resolutions also called for respect of the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and recognition of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people without any external interference, through free elections under the UN supervision. These resolutions were overwhelmingly supported by UN members. In 1979, there were 91 countries supporting this resolution, increasing to 97 in 1980, 100 in 1981 and 105 in 1982. At the 38th UN General Assembly session in 1983, there were 105 UN members supporting this resolution. This clearly shows that the world cannot accept Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. The world firmly opposes the use of force by one country against another sovereign country. The fact that many countries support the UN General Assembly resolutions clearly shows the wish and demand of the international community to solve the Kampuchean problem--which was caused by Vietnamese aggression--within the framework of the UN General Assembly resolutions, by calling on the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny without any external interference. The UN General Assembly resolutions are the only framework for correctly and justly solving the Kampuchean problem. The solution of the Kampuchean problem within the framework of the UN General Assembly resolutions can ensure long-lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. It is also a means to obstruct big and

strong countries from violating and attacking small and weak countries as they wish by violating and trampling upon international law and the UN Charter.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have been condemned everywhere in the world, do not respect this just demand of the international community. They are stubbornly continuing their war of aggression in Kampuchea, savagely and barbarously massacring the Kampuchean people and committing genocide against the Kampuchean race. They continue to arrogantly and savagely provoke Thailand and violate its territorial sovereignty. Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have staged all types of diplomatic maneuvers to obscure the issue of their aggression in Kampuchea and the UN General Assembly resolutions as well as to cheat everyone into legitimizing and accepting their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. During the past 5 years the world has clearly realized how the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors prefer the law of the jungle, how they trample on international law and the UN Charter, how they look down upon and trample world opinion, how they act arrogantly toward the international community.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors ignore these resolutions and demands while making every effort to achieve their political goal of swallowing Kampuchea and implementing their own aggressive and expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet boss in the region. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not changed their strategic policy. This policy was the same before the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, it remained the same after the Vietnamese aggression, and will remain the same in the future.

Therefore, the entire Kampuchean people, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK must continue the tough struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN General Assembly resolutions. This vigorous struggle is for national liberation, the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race, and the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

It is necessary for all peace-, justice- and independence-loving forces in the world to continue to assist and further support the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It is necessary for these forces to continue to stand firmly on the UN General Assembly resolutions by demanding and pressuring the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors into unconditionally withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny without any external interference.

The Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved correctly and justly unless the UN General Assembly resolutions are implemented by pressuring the Vietnamese to completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The solution of the Kampuchean problem is a contribution to the defense of peace and stability in the region. It is also an obstruction against strong countries which want to violate and attack weak countries.

KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY ON SRV 'SQUEEZING' POPULATION THROUGH TAXES

BK230344 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Jan 84

["News commentary": "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators Are Most Cruelly and Barbarously Plundering and Squeezing our Kampuchean People"]

[Text] During their war of aggression and race extermination over the past 5 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have plundered and destroyed much of our people's property and resources. Currently, they are continuing and increasing these activities daily in a cruel and barbarous manner to feed their troops and carry on their war of aggression in Kampuchea. Since the end of 1983, at many places throughout Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemies have been squeezing our Kampuchean people through all kinds of taxes.

For example, in Kompong Chhnang, the Vietnamese enemies have created and increased various types of taxes. For instance, a hectare of ricefield, regardless of its production, is subject to 100 kg of paddy or 150 riel in taxes; slaughtering a pig costs 25 riel; 25 riel in taxes becomes due when a person dies; and a wedding costs 50 riel. As for fish and forest products, the Vietnamese enemies have forbidden our people to exploit them.

These Vietnamese actions have angered our people very much. Our people clearly realize that in order to peacefully earn their living and be free from all kinds of oppressive measures of the Vietnamese enemies there is only one thing to do. That is to rise up and unite with our national army and guerrillas to struggle and chase the Vietnamese enemies out of our Kampuchean territory.

CSO: 4212/26

KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON SRV IMPASSE ON BATTLEFIELD

BK200657 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
19 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "The Difficult Situation and Impasse of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors on the Kampuchean Battlefield"]

[Text] Three months of the sixth dry season have passed. Compared to previous years, the situation of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors at the beginning of this dry season has declined. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors lack initiative and have lost mastery of the situation.

Combat on present day battlefields clearly shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are desperate. Up to the end of January and in the 3d month of this dry season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to stage any big activities. They have made every effort to gather their forces at battalion level and attempted to attack us in some areas, but they have been repeatedly defeated by our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. At the beginning of this dry season there has been another development on the battlefields: The Vietnamese are being quickly defeated. When we attack, they retreat. The offensive troops, intervention troops, and Vietnamese troops posted at various positions and trenches have been quickly defeated when we have attacked. This clearly shows the serious and difficult situation of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors at the beginning of this sixth dry season. In particular, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors lack soldiers. Their morale is low. They are scared to fight. They have these difficulties because our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea take the initiative to attack them first throughout the country, especially in areas deep inside the country. Our combatants have attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on important strategic roads around Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom towns. Therefore, during the first 3 months of this dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to destroy our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea but have been attacked everywhere by our combatants and Kampuchean people. Our combatants have attacked the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at their rear and on their flanks. Our combatants have attacked and cut the Vietnamese supply lines. We have attacked their positions and liberated many villages, communes,

and many people. This shows that the situation of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors has been declining since the 1983 rainy season.

These good results are the result of the tough struggle of our Kampuchean people throughout the country and our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. Our Kampuchean people and combatants have fought such a tough and bloody struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors during the past five rainy seasons and five dry seasons that the Vietnamese are now bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. At this point, when the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are declining and we are advancing, it is necessary for all of us--the entire Kampuchean people, our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea on all battlefields throughout the country, and all patriotic forces inside and outside the country--to unite and raise higher the banner of struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We must carry on our struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, scoring many more big victories in this dry season and in subsequent seasons until all of the Vietnamese are driven out of our beloved Kampuchean territory.

As long as all of us--the tripartite Democratic Kampuchean forces and our entire Kampuchean people--continue to closely unite with each other in our tough struggle, we will definitely attain our final goal. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will all be driven out from our Kampuchean territory, country, and nation, and our people will be liberated for the defense and survival of our Kampuchean nation, people, and race.

CSO: 4212/26

KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORES SRV OVERTURES TO IOC ON PRK

BK250706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "The Maneuvers of the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors To Ask the International Olympic Committee To Recognize Their Administration in Phnom Penh Will Be Shamefully Defeated"]

[Text] Recently, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors staged a farce on sports competition in Phnom Penh. They invited the president of the Swiss Olympic Committee, who is also a member of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], to attend this sports competition.

This is a cheap maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices. This maneuver is just one of the tricky diplomatic maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to dupe everyone to recognize the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh and, through this, to accept Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This cheap maneuver will be shamefully defeated. The world has clearly realized that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are expansionists, swallowers of territory, and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been denounced and condemned every day for their aggression. The UN General Assembly adopted five times the resolutions calling for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their destiny by themselves without any external interference. The world knows the nature of the lackeys and Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh. The world has realized that the puppet regime in Phnom Penh was set up by the Vietnamese by using guns and tanks. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used this puppet regime to cover their aggression in Kampuchea. Therefore, the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh is not recognized by the world. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have made every effort to ask the International Olympic Committee to recognize the administration of the Vietnamese aggressors in Phnom Penh. They have staged maneuvers to ask the International Olympic Committee to accept the group of sportsmen that they set up in Phnom Penh as a member of the committee.

The CGDK, which is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea, would like to clarify the following:

1. The Vietnamese regime [robab yuon] in Phnom Penh is a regime set up by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors by using guns and tanks, savagely and barbarously violating and trampling upon international law and the UN Charter. The Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh has no right to sign any treaty or agreement nor to be a member of any international organization.
2. Various organizations set up by the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh, even sports organizations, are all instruments in the framework of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuvers to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea.
3. The Democratic Kampuchean Olympic Committee is the only legitimate organization of Kampuchea.

Therefore, the CGDK and the Democratic Kampuchean Olympic Committee would like to appeal to the International Olympic Committee not to recognize nor have any relations with the Vietnamese aggressors' regime in Phnom Penh.

If the International Olympic Committee recognizes and has relations with the Phnom Penh regime, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be encouraged and continue their war of aggression against and extermination of the Kampuchean race. Furthermore, contacts with the Vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh are contrary to international law and violate the UN Charter and the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem.

We hope that the International Olympic Committee continues to unite with the international community to oppose the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and to take measures to bring pressure in all fields to bear on the Vietnamese until they withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. Peace cannot be restored in Kampuchea, and the international community as well as the International Olympic Committee cannot contribute to the development of sports and other fields in Kampuchean unless the Vietnamese withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/26

KAMPUCHEA

VODK SUGGESTS SOLUTION TO FAMINE SITUATION

BK230539 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "The Famine in Kampuchea Can Be Solved Only When the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Withdraw all Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea"]

[Text] The famine in Kampuchea arises from the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea which they have created to kill off the Kampuchean people, exterminate the Kampuchean reace, and annex the Kampuchean territory. For 5 years now the world has made efforts to solve the famine problem by providing both humanitarian and relief assistance, including seeds. However, so far nothing has been solved. The Kampuchean people are still dying everywhere through the lack of food. In 1984, hundreds of thousands of metric tons of food are needed. Not only war refugees who have fled the Vietnamese war of aggression and abandoned their ricefields to live along the border are affected by the famine, the Kampuchean people living in the interior of the country--in particular in areas temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy--are also dying of starvation families after families. The cause of the great famine resulting in families and villages being decimated is the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression, territorial expansion, and race extermination.

When they invaded Kampuchea, the Vietnamese brought great destruction and spread criminal and most painful suffering ruining the Kampuchean economy. They plundered and destroyed rice, paddy, seeds, cattle, and agricultural implements such as plows, rakes, hoes, and carts. In short, they cleaned out the people. And more criminal and barbarous than this, they fired on and shelled people's villages and houses reducing them to ashes. They chased and ran over the people with their tanks making the people fleeing, abandoning ricefields, and living in jungles, mountains, and along the border areas with no economy and no shelter. Later on, the Vietnamese enemy forces built strategic villages and prohibited the people from going out and earning their living. In the rainy season, they prevent people from working in the ricefields; at harvest time, paddy that people have secretly planted cannot be harvested because the Vietnamese have planted mines there. In some places, the Vietnamese send Vietnamese soldiers and nationals to harvest the people's crop in broad daylight or draft our Kampuchean people

who are sent to build defense works, roads, clear the forests, or do this and that and then Vietnamese soldiers or nationals are sent to plunder our people's paddy. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been doing all this every year.

This 1984 harvest season, the Vietnamese enemy forces are going to do the same things again as in the previous years to feed their aggressor troops, agents, and Vietnamese nationals who have been brought to settle in Kampuchea and also take the loot to relieve famine in Vietnam as well. As for international humanitarian aid which passed through the Vietnamese aggressors' authorities in Phnom Penh, it has never got through to the Kampuchean people. It was plundered by the Vietnamese to basically feed and beef up their aggressor forces to take it to Vietnam. This is the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' policy of race extermination of the Kampuchean race, people, and nation to annex the Kampuchean territory. To achieve this goal, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used every method and means, including causing famine and starvation, using toxic chemical weapons and other weapons, and forcing the Kampuchean people to flee their country. Afterward, Vietnamese nationals are sent to settle on the Kampuchean territory and plunder the Kampuchean people's ricefields, houses, and villages. These are all in the framework of implementing the policy of race extermination and territorial annexation of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This policy has been pursued by the Vietnamese enemy forces in a planned and systematic manner. They did it in the past, they are doing it now, and they will continue to do it in the future. Therefore, the great famine in Kampuchea cannot be solved as long as the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not end their war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from there. It is clear that the key to eliminate famine in Kampuchea, as well as the problem of Kampuchean refugees, is for Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Only when this is done can Kampuchea recover peace and security, and the Kampuchean people can resume their normal way of life of producing and earning a living.

Over the past 5 years, the world has greatly assisted and relieved the Kampuchean people's suffering and famine, particularly that of the Kampuchean refugees along the Kampuchean-Thai border. We hope that the world community will continue to provide more humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean refugees along the border areas as well as in the interior of the country with international humanitarian organizations distributing it themselves. Providing aid through the Vietnamese authorities in Phnom Penh should be halted because aid passing through the Vietnamese authorities in Phnom Penh has never got to the Kampuchean people; it only got to the Vietnamese who used it to continue their war of aggression in Kampuchea and exterminate the Kampuchean people. The best and most effective means to solve the famine in Kampuchea--and to definitively solve the Kampuchean problem--is for the world to continue pressuring the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors even more vigorously and forcing Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference.

CSO: 4212/26

KAMPUCHEA

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 9-22 JANUARY

9 - 15 Jan

BK160910 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 9-15 January:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 12 January reported that peasants in Phnum Penh District of Kandal Province transplanted over 9,000 hectares of rice this season. By December, they harvested more than 600 hectares of rice.

Kompong Cham Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 9 January noted that in the past year, the people in Kompong Cham Province have over 280,000 head of cattle. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0412 GMT on 13 January reported that peasants in Dambe District of Kompong Cham Province have completed the harvest of 3,276 hectares of short-term rice with an average yield of 2.5 metric tons per hectares. They also harvested 902 metric tons of corn, 58 metric tons of sesame, and 24 metric tons of beans.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0412 GMT on 13 January noted that peasants in Battambang District are working actively to store 73,000 hectares of rice and 2,100 hectares of other subsidiary crops. They are also paying attention to increasing the size of their herd which now includes 35,300 head of oxen and 20,000 hogs. Since 1980, Battambang District has sold a total of 76,100 metric tons of paddy to the state. The radio at 1100 GMT on 12 January cited the acting chairman of the Battambang provincial people's revolutionary committee as saying that there are 107,000 head of cattle in Battambang Province. The province planted 57,813 hectares of rice in 1979. In 1983, the province planted 304,000 hectares of rice and 2,260 hectares of industrial crops and caught 6,716 metric tons of fish.

Stung Treng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 15 January reported that, this year, peasants of Stung Treng Province have planted 9,000 hectares of rice with an average yield of 1.8 metric tons per hectare after harvest. During the last rice-planting season, the peasants sold 1,000 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kampot Province; The radio at 0430 GMT on 12 January reported that, over the past 5 years, the province produced over 140,000 metric tons of salt. In 1983, the province produced over 48,000 metric tons of salt. This is twice the amount produced in the 1980-1982 period. In the same broadcast, the radio cited the head of the Kampot Province's agricultural service as saying that between 1979 and 1983, peasants in this province planted 391,628 hectares of rice. This included 40,061 hectares in 1979, 82,788 hectares in 1980, 79,954 hectares in 1981, and 92,364 hectares in 1982. Peasants have reclaimed 7,041 hectares of land and planted 110 hectares of experimental rice and 8,100 hectares of intensive rice. There were 106,303 head of cattle in 1983 as opposed to only 65,209 head in 1979. The people caught 247 metric tons of fish in 1981, 2,800 metric tons in 1982, and 7,014 metric tons in 1983. This dry season, the province plans to grow 1,500 hectares of dry season rice, including 1,000 hectares of IR-36, IR-42, OM-33, MTL-50 and NN-7A rice strains. The radio at 0430 GMT on 13 January reported that peasants in Chhuk District of Kampot Province transplanted over 106,000 hectares of rice and reclaimed more than 1,000 hectares of land during the past 5 years. There are over 26,000 head of cattle and over 11,000 poultry and pigs in the district. The radio at 0430 GMT on 14 January reported that in 1983, more than 2,000 cubic meters of sawn logs and sawn wood were produced and that about 5,000 metric tons of fish were caught.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 15 January reported that, by the end of December, peasants in Chikreng District completely harvested all the slash-and-burn rice and that they are harvesting the early and ordinary rice on over 4,600 hectares of land.

16 - 22 Jan

BK230735 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau report the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 16-22 January:

Ratanakiri Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 16 January reports that last year peasants in this province sold 1,860 metric tons of paddy to the state. At present, they have 6,000 head of cattle and 13,000 hectares of land for cultivation.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 17 January reports that during the last rainy-season, peasants in the province transplanted over 96,927 hectares of various types of rice. By early January, they had harvested 66,448 hectares of rice, including almost 2,000 hectares in Banteay Meas District, with an average yield of over 1 metric ton per hectare. The radio at 0430 GMT on 18 January adds that by mid-January, peasants in Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province had harvested over 14,000 hectares of various types of rice. This is over 77 percent of the cultivated area. The average yield was over one metric ton per hectare for ordinary rice and over 2 metric tons per hectare for intensive rice. This dry season, peasants in the district plan to grow 210 hectares of dry-season rice.

Kandal Province: SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 18 January reports that by early January, peasants in Kandal Stoeng District of Kandal Province had collected and stored more than 2,500 hectares of rice. The average yield was 2-3 metric tons per hectare. The peasants have transplanted 320 hectares of rice out of the 550 hectares prepared for growing rice in this dry season. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 20 January says that between early November and mid-January, peasants in Kandal Stoeng District harvested over 2,500 hectares of rainy-season rice with an average yield of more than 2 metric tons per hectare. The IR-36 rice yield was more than 3 metric tons per hectare. The peasants sold over 53 metric tons of paddy to the state. They tilled more than 500 hectares of land, sowed 30 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 300 hectares of rice out of the planned 550 hectares.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 21 January reports that by the end of 1983, peasants in Chikreng District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province had harvested more than 8,000 hectares of all types of rainy-season rice and planted over 100 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Battambang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 22 January notes that by the end of 1983, peasants in Banteay Srei District of this province had harvested over 1,300 hectares of the slash-and-burn rice. This is 91 percent of the plan. They also harvested over 800 hectares of rainy-season rice.

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KAMPUCHEA

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY CEREMONY

Hun Sen Attends

BK240546 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Excerpt] At 0700 on 11 January, workers, peasants, cadres, personnel, the armed forces, the police forces, students, and mass organizations in Kampot Province held a grand meeting to mark the 5th anniversary of our 7 January National Day. Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport, and posts; Comrade Koy Luon, secretary of the Kampot provincial party committee; Comrade Som Chen, deputy secretary of the Kampot provincial party committee and chairman of the Kampot Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; and a large number of leading cadres in the province. Also present at the meeting were Comrade (Van Kong Chenh), vice chairman of the Kien Giang Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee; and the comrade Vietnamese experts in the province.

Hun Sen Addresses Meeting

BK241100 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Speech by Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, at 11 January meeting held in Kampot Province to mark the PRK's 5th national day--recorded]

[Text] I paid great attention to the report on the outstanding feats scored by the people in Kampot Province over the past 5 years read just now by Comrade Som Chen, chairman of the Kampot Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee. I also paid keen attention to the significant speech delivered by Comrade (Van Cong Chenh), chairman of the Kien Giang Province, who brought the warmest feelings of affection and assistance to Kampot Province.

On this occasion, I cannot forget to mention that Kampot Province has received a medal from the Council of Ministers for its outstanding achievements.

Thanks to the fact that it is a strong locality and to the industriousness of cadres, combatants, and people in this province, I am convinced that Kampot Province will remain a progressive and developed province. [applause]

Five years is just a short period in the history of a country that has suffered such great ruin as our Kampuchea. In the entire world, no country has ever been destroyed as was our country. Thus, 5 years is just a short period of time for our country to recover from this ruin. All of us know well about the immense destruction caused by the Pol Pot regime. [Words indistinct], still the enemy has organized a front to oppose us. I would like to inform the people here that our PRK was born at a time when the collusion between the Chinese expansionists and the U.S. imperialists was in full swing. This collusion is aimed at opposing Vietnam, Laos, and, particularly, our newly born Kampuchea. The birth of the PRK also coincided with serious tension in the world. The U.S. imperialists have increased the arms race in an attempt to regain military supremacy. This has caused more complications for our national reconstruction. However, despite such tension, the enemy's great attempt to sabotage us, the short period for our national reconstruction, and such numerous sabotage maneuvers by the enemy, all the achievements we scored during the past 5 years are a source of great pride to us. Thus, over the past 5 years, the Kampuchean people as well as the peace-and justice-loving peoples throughout the world have admitted that they have made progress and undergone rapid changes, that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, and that Kampuchea is firmly advancing. [applause] We have overcome the most difficult stage left behind by the Pol Pot regime. We have built our country from scratch. At present, we have made progress. Our people's livelihood has improved. It is much better than during the Pol Pot regime. There are five fundamental factors which enabled us to achieve victories in the past 5 years. They are:

1. We have the correct leadership of the party. This party is loyal to Marxism-Leninism and has implemented its line in accordance with the concrete situation in Kampuchea. This party places the interests of the people above everything else. This party has linked itself closely with the spirit of patriotism, internationalist solidarity, and particularly with the CPV—the fraternal party born out of the same source, that is, our beloved President Ho Chi Minh.
2. The building of a regime which grants the people the right to be masters of the collective. This is a special point which did not exist in former regimes. The people enjoy the right to be masters of their own destiny and in the political and economic fields. This can be seen through the elections of the authorities, the National Assembly deputies, and the National Assembly institutions. In past regimes, all the factories, enterprises, rubber plantations, and all other production sites were in the hands of the monopoly capitalists. At present, however, all production sites belong to the people.
3. The building of the special bond of friendship of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries. It is known to all of us that without the assistance of Vietnam, there would have been no 7 January

victory for us, no birth of the PRK, and none of us would be here. This is why our party has defined that without the solidarity with the three revolutionary currents and with Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean revolution would not be victorious.

4. We--our party and people--have always clearly distinguished friends from foes. This is why in the past 5 years we were able to correctly attack the enemy. We had no illusions in rallying the forces of our friends in this world. We have clearly analyzed that China is the most dangerous enemy of the Kampuchean people; that the U.S. imperialists are the long-term strategic enemies of our nation; and that the expansionists, lackeys of the Chinese expansionists--Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann groups--and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries are our enemies.

5. Due to our clear analysis of friends and foes, we have correctly implemented our foreign policy; we know who to unite with and who to attack.

Moreover, while uniting with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the countries in the Nonaligned Movement, we have also paid attention to the countries sharing a border with us. We have pursued a foreign policy of peace, friendship, and forging relations with any country regardless of its social system. This is why we have always desired to build a border of peace and friendship with the Kingdom of Thailand. Together with Vietnam and Laos, we have made a good-will proposal for negotiations between Indochina and ASEAN. So far, the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, have served as the vanguard of China in the attempt to sabotage our rebirth.

These five-point lessons can also serve as sources of our future victories.

Dear comrades, during the past 5 years we have built our countries [words indistinct]. We are now in a stage of stability and progress. However, we must bear in mind that China, the United States, and the other international reactionaries still engage in maneuvers to swallow Kampuchea, Vietnam, and (?Laos). The U.S. imperialists have further strived to increase the arms race in order to regain military supremacy. Therefore, [words indistinct] must unite under the banners of the party and the front and be ready to fight the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the Sihanouk-Son Sann group under the label of the CGDK. In fighting the enemies, we must cooperate closely with the VPA, which is carrying out its duty in Kampuchea. This is our first task. The second task is that we must strive to firmly build our revolutionary forces, party, core groups, armed forces, security forces, militia units, mass organizations, and our economic, cultural and other fields. We must continue to consolidate our friendship with Vietnam, Lao, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. We must continue our endeavors and do anything possible to turn our nation into a firm bulwark and the front line of the socialist movement in Southeast Asia.

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

DELHI NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION--Phnom Penh, 11 Jan (SPK)--A meeting has been held in New Delhi by the All-India Committee for the 5th anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Present on the occasion were P.N. Bhagwati, president of the Indian Supreme Court; T. N. Kaul, president of the Indian Center for Studies on Indochina; and other Indian personalities. Many took the floor to condemn the genocidal Pol Pot regime and praise the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in construction and defence in the past five years of national revival. Kampuchean Ambassador to India Thern Chuni thanked the Indian people for these warm sentiments and the Indian Government for its support to the Kampuchean people. On January 7 Ambassador Thean Chuni offered a reception and spoke on the All-India Television. [Excerpt] [BK151325 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT 11 Jan 84]

GREETINGS ON PRK NATIONAL DAY--Phnom Penh, 14 Jan (SPK)--Kampuchean leaders have received greetings from their counterparts in India on the fifth anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A message of President Giani Zail Singh conveys "warmest felicitations and good wishes" to President Heng Samrin. It continues: "I am confident that the ties of friendship and co-operation existing between our two countries will be further strengthened in the coming years. Please accept, excellency, my best wishes for your good health and happiness, and for the progress and prosperity of the people of Kampuchea." Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's message to Chairman Chan Si says: "May the friendly relations between our two countries be further strengthened in the years ahead. My good wishes for your personal health and well-being and for the prosperity of the people of Kampuchea." Also on this occasion Foreign Minister Hun Sen has also received greetings from his Indian counterpart, P. V. Narasimha Rao. [Text] [OW150035 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 14 Jan 84]

HUNGARIAN PEACE GROUP--Phnom Penh, 14 Jan (SPK)--Men Chhan, member of the State Council and vice chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean fatherland, warmly received in Phnom Penh Friday a delegation of the Hungarian Peace Council, led by Chuteu Dioula, secretary of the Hungarian solidarity committee, on a visit to Kampuchea. On this occasion, Men Chhan informed his guests of the achievements of the Kampuchean people over the past five years. He thanked the Hungarian people for their assistance, including the construction of an orphanage in Kompong Kantuot to the rebirth of Kampuchea. [Text] [OW142343 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1228 GMT 14 Jan 84]

SRV USE OF CBW--Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are using toxic gas to combat guerrillas in the western part of the country, a Kampuchean resistance group charged yesterday. The Khmer People's National Liberation Front or KPNLF said in a press statement its units operating against Vietnamese occupation troops in the area of (Phum Kadaol) in Battambang Province were hit by toxic gas by the Vietnamese aggressors on 8, 20 and 21 January, affecting a number of KPNLF combatants with one seriously suffocated. [Text] [BK250815 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 24 Jan 84]

REFUGEES FACE FOOD SHORTAGE--More than 30,000 Khmer refugees at the Green Hill (Ta Tum) border encampment, opposite Surin Province, are facing food and clothing shortages, a FUNCINPAC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] source said yesterday. The Sihanoukist source said camp administrator Chhim Seak Leng had recently appealed to international relief agencies for urgent help. Prince Norodom Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ronwarith, had made a similar plea to Western countries, he said. The Green Hill refugees are mostly from O Smach, a small Kampuchean town which came under heavy Vietnamese attack in April. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Dec 83 p 3 BK]

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE FROM SUDAN--Recently, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, received a telegram from the Sudanese foreign minister. The message said: I would like to thank you and highly praise your excellency and, through you, thank the CGDK and the Kampuchean people for your greetings message on the occasion of Sudan's national day. On this occasion, I would like to reiterate that Sudan adheres to its firm stand on the Kampuchean problem. I would like to present my best wishes to your excellency. Please accept my highest regards. [Text] [BK180256 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jan 84]

CSO: 4212/26

MEASURES FOR COMBATTING PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DISCUSSED

Vientiane HOUN LAO in Lao 15-30 Aug 83; 1-15 Sep 83; 15-30 Sep 83; 15-30 Oct 83

[Article: "Always Be Highly Alert To Defeat Psychological Warfare"]

[15-30 Aug 83 p 12]

[Text] [Question] Why do we have to fight against psychological warfare?

1. What is psychological warfare:

[Answer] Psychological warfare is the most dangerous type of war because its purpose is to attack the correct policies of the party and the leaders with status and roles to decrease faith in them, prey on the fear of hardship in order to decrease patriotism, to instill respect for reactionary culture to make people forget national characteristics, science, and the masses, instill backward beliefs and superstitions so they will not accept the party's policies, instill ideas making us unable to differentiate friend from foe, cause us to lessen our revolutionary spirit, leave us with no will to fight, and make some people lose their revolutionary essence and leave the ranks of the combatants to become henchmen for the enemies and fight against the revolution.

The weapons of psychological warfare are the enemies' own mouth, radio and television broadcasting, newspapers, art, culture, and other reactionary elements to ruin us. This means that psywar is all-inclusive, and has a long time over which to subvert schemes by peaceful means or to invade with weapons once the revolutionary forces are weak.

[Question] [Are] the French and American imperialists carry[ing] out psywar?

[Answer] Psychological warfare is a technique that serves schemes of aggression of the imperialists. For many years the French and American imperialists have been invading us and all three Indochinese countries by military warfare, espionage warfare, and [missing sentences].

[Question] Why does our party and government ask all of us to work against the enemies' psychological warfare?

[Answer] The Beijing reactionaries who were militarily defeated in Kampuchea and Vietnam planned schemes to make military threats, incite chaos, and overthrow Laos. They have been collaborating with imperialists and reactionaries in Southeast Asia to support all movements with psywar along with espionage, economic blockade, and working toward the destruction of the revolution in our country.

They have been carrying out psychological warfare in many places, reversing all the policies of the party and government, attacking all [our] goals among cadres, party members, government employees, and people of all nationalities in order to create mental confusion, and creating criticism and confusion in society to weaken our revolutionary forces. This is their preparation to create chaos, seize power, and erase the revolutionary results our people have achieved with the sacrifice of untold blood and sweat. Therefore, to work against the enemies' psychological warfare we have to stop, defeat, and destroy their tricks. This is the urgent duty of the party, government, and our people of all nationalities in order to defeat their army and obtain a complete victory.

3. [Question] Which enemy is now using psychological warfare?

[Answer] It is the imperialists that we chased out of our country, and the three fraternal Indochinese countries. However, at the present time they are still seeking all possible ways to destroy the revolution in our country and in our fraternal countries. Among the imperialists who were defeated in Indochina, besides France and the United States there was also Japan.

Meanwhile, what is new and dangerous are the reactionary circles that have been collaborating with the imperialists, the reactionaries in the Thai power holder circles, and the nations in ASEAN who are led by the Beijing reactionaries and the imperialists to work against us and destroy us. After they have been militarily defeated, and while they have not been able to use military force to invade and swallow up the three Indochinese countries, the Beijing expansionists still strongly promote psychological warfare and espionage to prepare for a military invasion.

4. [Question] Our country loves peace and constructing our nation and a new life; why are so many enemies trying to work against us?

[Answer] The victory of the revolution and the three Indochinese nations that defeated and ruined the great and powerful imperialist invaders has strengthened the world revolution. It has provided a balance of power between the revolution and the counterrevolution in Southeast Asian nations, and has made the reactionary power-holders in each country afraid of it.

The Beijing reactionaries' scheme is to expand their power and swallow up the Southeast Asian nations. To carry out their scheme, first of all they have to be able to occupy the three Indochinese countries. However, Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea have defeated the Beijing reactionaries' schemes to invade and swallow up Indochina.

This is why they are furious. They have been collaborating with the imperialists and reactionaries in this area to destroy us and our revolutionary achievements.

II. What are the targets of the enemies' psychological warfare and what tricks and techniques are they using?

1. What targets and directions are the enemies attacking?

[Answer] As we have discussed, the enemies' psychological warfare is aimed at destroying us politically and ideologically. The direction and targets of the enemies' attacks are:

- to destroy the policies of our party and government and to eliminate the power of our revolutionary leaders;
- to destroy our national minorities' and international solidarity;
- to weaken our national defense and security;
- to destroy the youth class which is the fighting force of the revolution;
- to ruin party and government cadres in every work section;
- to create ideological confusion in social classes and among the people;
- to create criticism in society, lessen the ability to think and act correctly, and decrease confidence in the revolution.

2. [Question] Why do the enemies want to destroy our political ideology?

[Answer] To reverse and destroy the political plans and policies of the party and our government and to cause our chief leaders to lose their influence is their priority. The correct and shining direction of the party and the strong party leaders have led the people of all nationalities to a new victory. They have achieved a great victory in the nation's liberation, the national democratic revolution, and direction and policies of the party. They have also scored significant achievements in the 5 years of constructing and defending the country, and have led our people to a new victory to a prosperous and civilized life by catching up with the advanced nations of the world.

[1-15 Sep 83 pp 15, 17]

[Text] Thus, in order to destroy the Lao revolution, first of all, the enemies must find ways to make the people lose faith in the policies of the party and government. This means that they will have to seize our sharp weapons if they want to capture the fruits of our victory.

3. [Question] Why do the enemies want to destroy our national minorities' and international solidarity?

[Answer] The entire national and international solidarity forces are our excellent forces. Because of these forces, although our Laos is a small country with only over 3 million people, the people of our Lao nationalities were able to fight against and defeat the two strong imperialists as we see

now. Because of these forces we are not afraid of the Beijing expansionists. We together with our fraternal countries in Asia have stopped, defeated and destroyed their invasion schemes. As a result, the enemies have been trying to find every way to divide the solidarity forces of the people of nationalities within our country and to bring disunity and to weaken our fraternal countries in Indochina. If they cannot break all the bamboo sticks at the same time, they will try to break them one at a time, and then they will have broken them all. When they [cannot] cut all the trees in the forest at one time, they will cut the trees down one by one. This is their cruelist trick.

4. [Question] Why have the enemies focused on destroying our national defense and our public security forces?

[Answer] The military and public security forces are children of Lao heroes who have made their sacrifice in fighting many decades in order to bring victory to the nation. Now they have become a sharp sword to protect socialist countries and the happiness of the people. To destroy the ideology and weaken the revolutionary and combat spirit of the forces means that they want to cut off both our arms, and seize the guns, knives, spears, and swords that defend the country which is our homeland. This is why the enemies try to find ways, e.g., by threatening us with war and propaganda, and luring and bribing our cadres and combatants. When they cannot destroy our cadres and combatants they use propaganda to deceive their families in order to influence those who are carrying out their duty and to stop them from participating in national defense and security.

5. [Question] Why do the enemies attentively lure and poison our youth to ruin them?

[Answer] It has been many decades that our new youth have raised high their heroic spirits, determinedly worked against all outside intrusions, become the forces of the revolution, and have been ever ready to shoulder and fulfill the difficult duties. Now our youth continue to be assault forces leading the revolution of socialist national construction and defense in order to carry on the task of the preceding generations.

In destroying the new generation of youth, now by using psychology the enemies not only aim at weakening the young forces of the new regime, but also would like them to leave the light green forest and the houses which our ancestors had earned by their flesh and blood, leaving no one to protect and continuously construct to make progress. The enemies try to study and research new things and try to find new ways to poison our youth to change their direction, and to embrace reactionary culture and harmful eating and playing in order to poison the ideology and lifestyle of our youth.

6. [Question] Why have the enemies been attacking the ranks of cadres and party members, and cadres and government workers?

[Answer] Cadres and party members and cadres and government workers are our nation's valuable capital. The ranks of cadres and party members and cadres

and government workers have passed the test of war, and the construction and protection of the new regime over 5 years. They are trusted by the people of all nationalities. Although the policies are correct, if cadres, party members, and government employees make mistakes, their revolutionary qualities will erode, and they will be bribed by the enemy to make people lose confidence. If one wishes to sink a boat one has to attack the man at the oar or the tiller first. This is the enemies' cruel trick, along with using propaganda to create a pacifist psychology, and offering material bribes hoping to get our cadres to change their qualities. If they shoot with one arrow and strike the target, they could uproot the policies of the party, cause the people to lose confidence in it, and destroy the revolution the people have achieved as well as our new phase revolution.

7. [Question] What are the schemes and techniques the enemies use to achieve their goals?

[Answer] The enemies have studied psychology and the motives of each individual, age, and sex, focusing on the weakest places and where individuals are less careful. They will take advantage of where there is a low level of awareness and of the weaknesses of individuals in terms of status, position, material satisfaction, and standard of living in order to attack our ideology.

The enemies use our difficulties and our weaknesses to propagandize, to distort things, and [create] confusion and criticism among the people.

They will spread news and make up false stories to slander our regime and our cadres and to cause disunity among the people and in the ranks of our cadres.

They will use the policy of the party and government respecting the freedom of belief in religion and deity, making use of superstitious beliefs of some people by disguising themselves as Buddhist monks, priests, masseurs, witch doctors, and miracle healers to engage in psychological warfare to subvert party policies.

The propaganda and bribes will decrease confidence and persistence in fighting and make them become their own henchmen. The enemies would gradually make progress in degrading our men.

Along with verbal propaganda, the enemies have written propaganda techniques (giving out leaflets, letters, and underground newspapers, which they say are religious and spiritual, along with books, newsletters, reactionary printed materials, letters, pictures, and gifts which are another form of psychological warfare. These have all been sent in from abroad both clandestinely and openly. Radio broadcasting from Beijing, the United States, the BBC (England), Japan and radio and TV from Thailand all form a loud radio network for psychological warfare along with the reactionaries who are working secretly within our country.

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[Text] 8. [Question] Who are the enemies' capitalists who are carrying out psychological warfare within our country?

[Answer] They are the looters and spies who were put in place before or have just been trained by the enemies. They seek to incite confusion and also to collect our government secrets, along with carrying out psychological warfare.

They are the enemies' henchmen who have just been set up, especially in the areas where the revolutionary foundation is still weak. Those who are not pleased with the regime are bribed by the enemies. In particular, the Beijing expansionists differ from the imperialists. They use their henchmen, the Chinese aliens, to carry out psychological warfare, bribe, and degrade our cadres and government employees, including destroying our economy.

The imperialists and their henchmen openly fight against the revolution, while the Beijing reactionaries and their henchmen disguise themselves as revolutionaries, and pretend to be friends of the Lao people.

A number of spies and psychological cadres of the Beijing reactionaries, the imperialists, and the reactionaries in Southeast Asia wear clothes of foreign government employees and international organizations in order to destroy us.

III. [Question] How do we have to fight against the enemies' psychological warfare?

1. Whose duty is it to fight against psychological warfare?

[Answer] As we mentioned above, psychological warfare is a technique of the enemies' schemes to carry out aggression against our country and our fraternal countries in Indochina. The enemies' targets are all the revolutionary forces to attack the party, the government and the people of all nationalities. Thus, to fight against the psychological warfare of the enemies is not only the duty of the propaganda and training organization but also of the entire party, all government organizations, military forces, public security forces, all ranks of cadres, government employees, combatants, and people of all nationalities; all are obligated to fight against the psychological warfare of the enemies. We also have to work in cooperation with our fraternal countries in Indochina to fight against the enemies together to defeat and destroy the enemies' schemes.

2. What techniques can we use to fight against the enemies?

[Answer] We must use many techniques to stop, beat back and destroy the enemies' schemes. The techniques are:

--to propagandize and teach in the ranks of the party, administrative committees, mass organizations, national defense and security, to propagandize widely and deeply in the masses of all nationalities, to respond to the enemies' [verbal attacks] in a timely fashion, and to unmask them and expose the enemies' schemes.

--to stop the distribution and to confiscate the books, newspapers, pictures and reactionary documents of the enemies, and not let them be sold to the people.

—to set regulations concerning internal defense and to maintain order and discipline;

—to correctly carry out the policies of the party, to be concerned about the material and spiritual standard of living of cadres, combatants and the people.

3. [Question] What do we have to do concerning propaganda and training?

[Answer] First of all we have to organize political life within the party, from party committees to party chapters, in revolutionary mass organizations, government organizations, and national defense and public security forces in order to clearly understand the enemies' tricks so they will be alert revolutionaries.

Compare and review ideological recognition and actions to counter the enemies' psychological warfare so they can see the strengths and weaknesses in our recognition and action.

Set techniques to prevent and fight against psywar consisting of immediate, regular, and long-term techniques set clearly by the order of the Central Committee secretariat.

Arrange for cadres and [party] members to go to talk to the masses about each goal. This means to open propaganda and education operations both in depth and breadth to make everyone alert and to know what to do to fight against psychological warfare. Party committees in each locality and each base must explain and work in cooperation with the forces fighting against the enemies, to be able to succeed and learn from this in order to disseminate it to other places, and to report to the higher echelons.

4. [Question] What are the contents that we discuss with the masses?

[Answer] We must emphasize the contents of the order of the Central Committee secretariat and the documents under study which focus on the actual situation in the localities and how the enemies operate. In order to prepare talks which are suitable for the situation and goals we must be careful to clearly point out the enemies' tricks, their clever words, and the enemies' techniques in their localities.

Praise local cadres and the masses who correctly recognize the ideology and correctly carry out the work, and point out clearly the weaknesses and the work they must do to prevent and to fight against the enemies' psychological warfare in order to reinforce their lessons and the creativity of the masses.

We must allow the masses to express their views; the problems that they do not yet understand must be clearly solved.

5. [Question] How must we disseminate and guide cadres and the masses concerning the policies on reading newspapers and listening to the radio?

[Answer] Party committees of all levels, the administrative committee of the mass organizations, and chiefs of offices, organizations, and departments must disseminate news and policies on a regular basis according to the evaluation and observation of the party to cadres, [party] members, government employees, and the people, and also guide and encourage everyone to read newspapers and listen to our radio in order to understand our policies and plan, and domestic, foreign, and world news.

In domestic living, we must consider the dissemination of policies and domestic and world news as important contents, and we must do it regularly so that the cadres, members, government employees and combatants will understand correctly and be able to explain them to the masses.

Whenever the enemy speaks we must have ways to respond in a timely fashion. Whenever the masses have any questions we must be able to give them an explanation in a timely manner.

6. [Question] What does it mean to stop all of the enemies' operations?

[Answer] Under the leadership of the party committees, the security organizations along with cultural organizations, the mass organizations, and military forces in each locality must search for sources of distorted news, propaganda speeches of the reactionaries, books, newspapers, documents, pictures, gifts and letters of psywar in order to stop and suppress the henchmen of the enemies, and clearly distinguish those who have questions and those who do not intend to disseminate false news from those who are henchmen of the enemies.

We must attentively guide, encourage and praise cadres, combatants, and the people who have sought out the enemies, gather and send the enemies' documents to the state organizations, and consider it very important to guide, organize and carry out a fine cultural [lifestyle] for youth and the people. We must attract everyone to the revolution, economic activities, cultural education and to constructing and defending the country.

[15-30 Oct 83 p 14]

[Text] The party, the government and the mass organizations must set regulations for domestic protection, protection for cadres, government employees, and combatants, and the fight against the internal attacks of the enemies with propaganda, materials and equipment.

7. What we must do after the lifestyle operation:

[Answer] Fighting against the enemies' psywar is one job that needs to be carried out regularly and over a long time, for as long as the enemies do not stop their aggression, playing tricks, and also using psywar. Therefore, the order of the Central Committee secretariat clearly states that on a fundamental and long-term basis we must make the political lifestyle in party chapters, offices, organizations, departments and mass organizations into precedents that contain politics and ideology.

We must attentively study policies and the domestic and world situation in order to inculcate worldview, an outlook on life and revolutionary qualities in cadres, party members, government employees, combatants and mass organizations, especially the youth union members. Our cadres, government employees and combatants must be models in leading in mobilizing the masses to take part in constructing and defending the country and in all organizing of the material standard of living and the fine culture of our country. When our bodies are healthy and strong they will be able to be efficient and prevent diseases. They will not be poisoned.

Each one of us must attentively and highly raise our awareness, firmly grasp the policies, raise high [our] revolutionary qualification and fighting spirit, and attack the enemies with the spirit of driving forces. Our cadres and government employees must pay attention to the standard of living in materials and the spirit of the people, and always get involved with the bases and the masses. Then no enemies will sneak in, and there will be no place that is weak or careless to let the enemies destroy us.

No matter how cruel the enemies' psywar is, they will be defeated.

By correctly carrying out the order of the Central Committee secretariat we will certainly be able to stop, defeat and destroy the enemies' psywar.
The end.

9884
CSO: 4206/48

USSR AID PROJECTS SUMMARIZED

PM081127 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, Dec 83 (signed to Press 28 Nov 83) p 20

[Yu. Mikheyev article under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries:" "Laos: New Milestones Along the Path to Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Each year the Lao people score new successes in laying the foundations of the socialist society. In Laos it is customary to analyze the year's results on the national holiday -- 2 December -- the day of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. On that day the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], which adheres to Marxist-Leninist positions, came to power in 1975.

The republic's eighth year was marked by important achievements by the Lao working people in developing the economy, consolidating people's power, and further strengthening the moral-political unity between all national groups inhabiting the country.

As Khamphet Phengmuang, first deputy chief of the LPDR National Planning Committee, noted in an interview with a TASS correspondent, the great changes taking place in the republic confirm the correctness of the course mapped by the Third LPRP Congress.

Not everything is, of course, proceeding smoothly in the process of developing the national economy. The state socialist sector is in fact only just being born. Collective farming has so far not had a full opportunity to demonstrate its advantages. Only small-scale private trade is strongly developed so far. The underdeveloped transportation network results in complications with deliveries to isolated and mountain regions. The party and the people's democratic organs of power are well aware of these difficulties and are doing everything to overcome them.

The present successes of the revolution would have been greater had it not been for the intrigues by the counterrevolution. With material and political assistance and support from the forces of imperialism and international reaction, the enemies of people's power are striving to destabilize the situation in the country and frustrate the implementation of socialist transformations. Counterrevolutionary gangs are still being infiltrated into Laos and strongholds and bases are being established for the conduct of subversive terrorist actions and hostile agitation. All this creates additional difficulties along the path of the Lao revolution's progressive development.

The Lao people are laying the foundations of socialism under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the LPRP, relying primarily on their own efforts. In this work, the LPRP and the LPDR Government assign a significant role to the assistance from the socialist community countries.

The Soviet Union has always been and still is one of the LPDR's most loyal friends. Relations between the CPSU and the LPRP, between the USSR and the LPDR are developing successfully in the most varied spheres on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Each year our parties and countries cooperate increasingly closely in resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building and in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Relations of Friendship and Solidarity

Economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR is strengthening.

During the years of people's power and with the USSR's assistance Laos has constructed a bridge across the river Neun, a hospital, petroleum storage facilities, motor vehicle and agricultural machinery repair workshops, a space communication station within the intersputnik system, and a meteorological station. The extraction of concentrated tin ore has been resumed, and a series of geological prospecting operations have been carried out. At present work is continuing with the Soviet Union's assistance on the construction of route No. 9, a polytechnical school, a 150-bed hospital, a medium-wave radio station, two bridges on route No. 13, a bridge on route No. 9, and a state farm, a construction organization and a transportation organization are being established, and equipment and materials are being delivered for three vocational and technical schools, for the veterinary and meteorological services, the agricultural technical college, the agrochemical laboratories, and for other projects. The volume of trade between our countries is constantly growing.

CSO: 1807/102

HARVEST PROGRESS, RICE SALES TO STATE, TAX COLLECTION REPORTED

[The following information is extracted from the Vientiane media on the dates indicated in parentheses at the end of each item in the "Remarks" column. The abbreviations used are PS=PASASON, VM=VIENTIANE MAI, BQ=BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO]

[Text]

<u>Location</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Savannakhet Province	Over 480 tons of rice have been sold to the state or exchanged for goods with state in the 4th quarter of 1983, of which 360 tons came from Champhon District (PS 28 Dec 83 p 1)
Sikhottabong, Chanthabouli Districts, Vientiane Capital	Completed harvest on 2,450 hectares of which 1,820 were in Sikhottabong District (KPL 27 Dec 83 p A1)
Pakseng District, Luang Prabang Province	In mid-December, farmers sold a total of 144 tons of rice in addition to paying agricultural tax (PS 24 Dec 83 p 1)
Phon Hong, Kasi, Keo-Oudom, and Thoulakhom Districts, Vientiane Province	In December, farmers sold a total of 1,200 tons of rice to state stores (PS 23 Dec 83 p 1)
Pakseng District, Luang Prabang Province	Paid a total of 388 tons of rice to state as agricultural tax this season (PS 22 Dec 83 p 1)
Sayaboury Province	Paid more than 500 tons of rice to state as taxes in mid-December (PS 11 Jan 84 p 1)
Vientiane Province Thoulakhom Kasi Keo-Oudom Phong Hong Hatsaifong Sikhottabong Saisettha	Paid nearly 5,553 tons of rice to state as agricultural tax. Tax payments have been completed (PS 11 Jan 84 p 2)

Hatsaifong District, Vientiane	Exchanged more than 2,000 tons of rice to state in return for goods (PS 11 Jan 84 p 2)
Gnommalat District, Khammouane Province	Paid nearly 194 tons of rice as taxes which exceeded the target by 25 tons (PS 11 Jan 84 p 2)
Savannakhet Province Champhon Outhoumphon Atsaphangthong Khanthabouli Songkhon	Paid 1,841 tons of rice as taxes (PS 11 Jan 84 p 2)
Champassak Province Pakse Sanasomboun	Paid nearly 2,116 tons of rice in taxes. Figure also includes 1 canton in Saravane Province (PS 11 Jan 84 p 2)
Sikhottabong District, Vientiane	Farmers sold 84.8 tons of rice to purchasing cooperatives and exchanged 31.9 tons of rice for goods (VM 10 Jan 84 p 1)
Xieng Khoussan Province Pek District Khoun	Paid nearly 100 tons of rice as taxes, of which 50 tons are already stored (PS 1 Jan 84 p 1)
Saithani District, Vientiane	From 20 Oct to 24 Dec, Women's Association has purchased or brought for exchange for goods 314 tons of rice (VM 7 Jan 84 p 1)
Hatsaifong District, Vientiane	Since mid-November 1983 , farmers have been paying taxes and selling and exchanging for goods their rice to the state. Compared with targets, taxes are 50 percent completed and sales/exchanges are 60 percent finished. 1,200 tons have been paid as taxes and/or sold/exchanged (PS 6 Jan 84 p 2)
Vientiane Capital	As of 2 Jan, purchasing coops have bought or exchanged for goods 1,444 tons of rice (VM 6 Jan 84 p 4)
Vientiane Capital	More than 6,700 hectares of dry season rice are being cultivated (PS 3 Jan 84 p 1)
Luang Prabang Province Nan Pakseng Oudomsai Pak Ou Xieng Ngeun Luang Prabang	Paid more than 1,700 tons of rice to state in taxes (PS 2 Jan 84 p 1)

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH PSS--Although his age is nearly 10 years past his youth, a youthful look still shows on his face and arms. Xiengphomma Inthason's past has been varied and exciting. He was once forced by the Vientiane puppet authorities to be a soldier in order to die for them, but he was released. He used to be chief of the village youth in a patriotic armed forces zone. He experienced canton life, and now he is a sublieutenant in the district military command committee in Xieng Ngeun, Luang Prabang Province. In his capacity as a district youth union administrative committee member and as the secretary of the grassroots youth union unit in the district military headquarters, he told us of the outstanding achievements of youth: Together with the PSS [Public Security Service] youth union 117 youth were mobilized to serve in the army. They helped to collect agricultural taxes, purchase rice from the people, build irrigation ditches, strengthen guerrilla units, and mobilize the people's ideology on a regular basis each year. Animal husbandry and cultivation in the youth union unit has been improved and expanded: two highland farms of the [youth union] unit area of a little more than 1 hectare using 70 kg of rice seedlings. In national defense this young combatant is always alert. He has been [busy] and has wiped out enemies on 61 occasions, destroying the enemy forces and seizing a number of weapons.

[Excerpt] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-30 Oct 83 p 6] 9884

LPA ANNIVERSARY--On the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the KPA, I would like to extend our warm salutations to you, comrade, and the entire cadres and combatants of the LPA. Over the past 35 years, the LPA has scored glorious achievements in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a new life. On this occasion, I wish you, comrade, new and greater achievements in carrying out your tasks of strengthening and expanding the LPA. I firmly believe that the friendship relations established between the armies of our two countries on the anti-imperialist common struggle will be further consolidated and developed. Pyongyang, 19 January 1984. General O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces. [Text] [BK260419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 24 Jan 84]

CSO: 4206/69

MCA FINDS SEREMBAN CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 3 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Datuk Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], announced yesterday that Rosie Teh Lee Beng is the National Front's candidate for the parliamentary by-election in Seremban, thus bringing to a close the controversial problem of candidacy. For the moment everybody is concentrating his effort on how to win the ballot.

In the previous national and state election, by using "let's score a political breakthrough!" as its campaign slogan, the Lee San Choon-led MCA succeeded in breaking through the fort which had been traditionally held by the Democratic Action Party [DAP].

What the MCA meant by political breakthrough was that all its candidates should go to Chinese electoral districts to campaign and let the Chinese voters decide whether to accept or reject them. At that time MCA President Le San Choon relinquished Segamat for Seremban to challenge DAP President Dr Chen Man Hin in the election. Lee won the battle, which served well as a political breakthrough.

Not only did the MCA defeat the DAP and gain more seats, its position in the Chinese community was greatly strengthened. This was MCA's accomplishment in seeking a political breakthrough.

It seems that by putting up a woman general in the person of Rosie Teh Lee Beng for the coming by-election, Datuk Neo Yee Pan is seeking another political breakthrough.

The parliamentary electoral district for Seremban has always been a stronghold for opposition parties. No one succeeded in toppling this tradition, with the exception of Datuk Lee San Choon, by virtue of his prestige as MCA president and propitious circumstances. Even so, Lee's victory over his opponent was but marginal.

MCA's authorities probably realized that it would be difficult to defeat Chen Man Min for the second time; even if Lee San Choon dons his armor again and

goes to the battlefield, it is not sure that he will win this time. So the MCA might as well resort to the method of "overcoming aggressiveness with yielding, controlling motion with calmness," in order to score another political breakthrough.

Judging by her qualifications and reputation, Rosie Teh is way below Datuk Ong Sing Chiu, Tay An Chuan or Cheng Hong Liang, so why did Datuk Neo Yee Pan pick Rosie Teh?

Apart from respecting the opinion of MCA's Negeri Sembilan Federal Committee, Datuk Neo wants to win over women's votes and thereby to get a ray of hope for defeating Chen Man Hin.

On the other hand, this strategy shows that the MCA is revising its past style by letting some young, outstanding party members get more opportunities to express their talents and capabilities. The most important point is that by nominating Rosie Teh Lee Beng as its candidate in the Seremban by-election, the MCA Central Committee is attaching great importance to its women's section, so that more ethnic-Chinese women will take an active part in politics.

9300
CSO: 4205/24

ROSIE TEH LEE BENG CHOSEN MCA CANDIDATE

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] Following the formal nominations announced day before yesterday, the candidates for the parliamentary by-election in Seremban are now known. It will be a direct confrontation between MCA's Ms Rosie Teh Lee Beng and DAP's Dr Chen Man Hin. The announcement also put an end to earlier rumors purporting that there would be other party members taking part in the by-election.

Beginning this Thursday, a tense and colorful atmosphere prevails in the Seremban municipality, with electioneering slogans and pennants of both contending parties fluttering in the breeze or plastered all over the city. The scene looks livelier than the previous election when Datuk Lee Sam Choon challenged and defeated Dr Chen Man Hin. Now Dr Chen is determined to erase his past humiliation, and that is why his party is sparing no effort in its election campaign.

Speaking about the two candidates, there is no doubt that Dr Chen's position and reputation, whether in society or in politics, is ten times more impressive than Rosie Teh's. On the basis of personal qualifications, it is certain that Dr Chen will win the battle. But the circumstances today are rather different. Dr Chen's opponent is not so simple as the person of Rosie Teh, but a severe test for Chinese women's participation in politics.

As everybody knows, in the 60's and the early part of the 70's, only few Chinese women were interested in politics. Not a single one managed to occupy a seat in the political arena. It was only recently that the situation changed somewhat, as more and more Chinese women took an active part in political affairs. Even so, only Rosemary Chong succeeded in becoming a member of Parliament on behalf of her party, the Malaysian Chinese Association. The Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN] or the opposition Democratic Action Party [DAP] has no women representatives in Parliament. Thus it may be deduced that Chinese women's political status still is regarded lightly.

MCA's Acting President Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan stressed that from now on he will pay more attention to the much-neglected political position of Chinese women.

Not long ago Datuk Neo told reporters that he would recommend a member of MCA's Women Wing to become a senator by way of enhancing the Chinese women's political status. His decision to nominate a woman general to do battle in the Seremban by-election indicates that he means what he says.

Analyzing these events, it can be proven that the Seremban by-election is not a personal war between Chen Man Hin and Rosie Teh Lee Beng, but a fight between Dr Chen on the one hand and Chinese women's political participation movement on the other.

To Rosie Teh in person, this is a heavy responsibility. She is a pioneer among Chinese women in winning a political status. If she wins, she will record a glorious page in the history of political struggle for Chinese women.

9300
CSO: 4205/24

VOTERS' INTENTIONS IN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS EXPLORED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 18 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary: "Only True Intentions of Voters Are Important"]

[Text] Although the parliamentary seat for Seremban is an ordinary by-election, yet the intensity of competition and publicity for it exceeds that of a general election. Both sides not only are putting their best foot forward, one of the contending parties, the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], even took the trouble of requesting both the prime minister and the deputy prime minister to come out in person to give moral support.

It's a strange by-election. One side wants to retain its hard-won turf, while the other is determined to wipe out its humiliation of having lost its fortress in an election 18 months ago. That's why the by-election battle is going to be a fierce one.

Yet, on another aspect of this life-and-death by-election, the "war bulletins" are also most exciting, even fiercer than the makings of a trench war. This involves a war on betting as to which party will emerge victorious in the by-election. Betting already started long before the candidates were announced. First people wagered on whether the National Front would put up a male or female candidate, then on the name of MCA's candidate and now on who can donate campaign money or on which candidate will win by how many votes. In short, they want to bet about anything they can put a stake on.

Originally, such gambling was a private matter, but now it has spread rampantly to involve financial groups wagering against one another.

We need not bother about the amount of stakes put up by the gamblers, but it is most unfair to bet on a fair contest, for it would affect the true strength of both sides. Consequently, we must oppose it and ever eradicate it.

This kind of gambling has apparently fallen into the control of a certain financial group. Whenever there is a sports competition, members of the group would incite habitual gamblers to indicate their stakes and earn a certain percentage of profit out of the take.

Not long ago the police uncovered a soccer gambling syndicate while our country was organizing a Merdeka soccer competition. During the preliminary match between Malaysia and Indonesia in the third group of the World Cup soccer tournament, a certain syndicate was found involved in gambling operations. There is gambling on practically all sports events, which seriously affects the true performance of the contestants in one way or another.

It is unfortunate that the Seremban by-election is also caught in this whirlpool.

The intentions of our voters are not to be compared with American or Japanese voters. Generally speaking, our political awareness is relatively low, especially us Chinese who have never shown interest in politics in the past. It was only after our interests were threatened and challenged in recent years that we began to wake up. However, only a few people among us truly understand and appreciate the impact of politics on us and our future generation. Therefore, many Chinese may be lured by gambling and cast a wrong vote subconsciously or against their better judgment. This ballot may affect many problems to be encountered by all of us in the future, with serious consequences.

We maintain that the Seremban by-election is not something ordinary. After 18 months, Seremban voters should have their own cognition and viewpoint. In order to express the true intentions of the Seremban electorate and to let ethnic-Chinese leaders understand the aspirations of the Chinese nationals, we object to gamblers making this by-election their target for betting, because this would affect our real understanding toward Chinese social and political affairs.

9300
CSO: 4205/24

UMNO YOUTH SUPPORTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 6 Nov 83 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] At its recent special national conference, the youth wing of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] unanimously passed a resolution supporting the 1983 constitutional amendments which were adopted by Parliament in August this year.

The essence of the amendment bill was to grant the cabinet the authority to proclaim emergency laws. According to Article 40 of the old constitution, the supreme chief of state, namely, the Yang di-Pertuan Agung [king], holds the right to give assent to the prime minister and the cabinet for the proclamation of emergency laws. Article 66 (5) of the old constitution stipulated that all bills require the king's prior signature in order to be valid. After the amendments these two clauses would be deleted.

Although the amendment bill was passed by Parliament, it has not been granted royal assent and therefore has not become law yet, because according to the old constitution, such assent is essential. Therefore, the constitutional amendment bill is still pending.

Explaining the viewpoint of the UMNO Youth on the amendments, its leader, Anwar Ibrahim, maintained that the bill would not affect the king's powers. He added that the real purpose of the amendments is to clearly delineate the areas of duties and responsibilities between the rulers and the elected government.

According to Anwar Ibrahim's analysis, certain persons are presently undermining unity and spreading rumors, charging the government with trying to establish a republic and dissuading the king from listening to national leaders.

He deplores such negative concepts, he added, because the constitutional amendments are meant to improve and consolidate further the system of constitutional monarchy.

On the other hand, Ghafar Baba, UMNO's senior vice president, has also expressed his opinion on the matter. He held that the aim of the constitutional amendments is not to curtail the rulers' authority, but to maintain it, just as the system of constitutional monarchy is maintained now and in the future.

He chided those doubters and others who claimed that the amendments would reduce the powers of the rulers.

Although Anwar Ibrahim and Ghafar Baba share identical views, Datuk Sanusi bin Junid, minister of national and rural development, said that as a token of respect for the rulers, the government does not regard the constitutional amendment problem as a major issue. Datuk Sanusi, who is also UMNO's director of publicity, added that the issue was never brought up in an UMNO conference or as a political issue for discussion among its membership. Nevertheless, this problem was discussed in the special assembly of UMNO's Youth.

9300
CSO: 4205/24

DAP PRESIDENT DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES IN INTERVIEW

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 3 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] "Ever since the 2M [Mahathir and Musa] government came to power, it has been promoting all kinds of new concepts in an effort to show that it is brimming with guts and daring. However, the concepts may be fine, but they hardly bring good results."

"The so-called corruption eradication movement of the Mahathir government lacks the bold, open and aboveboard style of a warrior who is prepared to endure humiliations in order to carry out an important mission. The government is aware that to thoroughly wipe out corruption would be harder than to ascend to heaven, and that to expose and criticize corrupt senior officials and influential figures would plunge itself into difficulties and even result in its downfall."

"Since the National Front won an unprecedented victory in the 1982 general elections, the political, economic, educational and cultural interests of Malaysian people have been nibbled away, while the policy of 'one language, one culture' and the execution of cultural assimilation have further turned national unity into an empty dream."

"The 2M government should know that the people are craving for national unity day and night, yet feelings of insecurity have now appeared in our multiracial society so that our aspired national unity is nothing but an illusion."

All these reflections were uttered by Dr Chen Man Hin, president of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], in an interview with a group of reporters a couple of days ago.

He firmly believed that national unity can be achieved only by promoting a multiracial policy.

Dr Chen said that what the DAP wants to realize through its political struggle and ideology is a just and reasonable society, so that the Malaysians' political, economic and educational interests are equally treated and respected.

Dr Chen is DAP's candidate for the coming parliamentary by-election in Seremban.

During the lengthy interview, Dr Chen expressed his views on the Seremban by-election, the administrative style of the 2M government, the implementation of a series of new concepts, national unity, the political trend of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and its effect on the Chinese community.

The interview also touched on the DAP's political struggle and thinking and his views on the party's future.

The following is a gist of Dr Chen's interview:

On new policies carried out by the National Front after the 1982 general elections: From the beginning, the 2M government has all along wanted to mold an impression among the people through its new concepts and new ideas to the effect that it is a gutsy and bold government. That is why it has been pushing forward a series of measures, including the "punching the time clock" system for government workers, the corruption eradication movement, the "Malaysia, Inc" plan under the "Learn from the East" policy, the national car production plan, etc. The question is can they all bring good results?

On the system of time clock punching for government workers: Since its implementation, there has been no sign of improvement of administrative efficiency. Government workers still adopt a "never mind" attitude, and it is still difficult for the public to expect better service from them.

On "Learn from the East" policy: There is no doubt that Japan is the pioneer in science, technology and management in this region. If Japan is really willing to give us all the help we need, we will receive great benefit. We do not know whether our existing education system is being coordinated with Japan's requirements. As regards the Japanese work ethic, we have plenty of it, so why should we go to Japan and Korea to learn it?

On the "Malaysia, Inc" concept: Many development organizations in various Malaysian states already experimented with this plan in the past, all resulting in either losses or liquidation. This is a warning for us.

On the national car production plan: India once produced its own cars, but the models were 20 years behind the times. The Philippines also at one time produced its national cars, but their high selling price was beyond the reach of the public. Now Malaysia can follow their examples and produce cars too, but if they are too expensive, they will suffer the same fate as Philippine cars.

On anti-corruption movement: Although the Mahathir government is stressing a slogan of "probity, efficiency and reliability," corruption remains rampant today.

The DAP is the first party that openly criticizes the loan scandal in the Bumiputra Malaysia Finance [BMF]. Thanks to the pressure we exerted to the

government in and outside of Parliament, the government has finally considered the formation of a Royal Investigation Commission to inquire into the matter. It is necessary to expose further the series of scandals lurking behind the 2M.

Since our independence, which among our governments has not declared war against corruption? But not a single one has won it. It seems the 2M government is merely playing the same old tune when it challenges corruption.

Although Islam has been listed as our state religion, the constitution still guarantees freedom of religious belief. Yet Kuala Lumpur and other state assemblies have ruled that the typeface of the national language appearing in public signboards must be larger than that of other languages, which has resulted in many signboards being torn down.

Parliament members representing the DAP once appealed to the government to include the Chinese lion dance as a link in our national culture, but it was turned down by the government. This incident has created an uneasy feeling in our multiracial society, compelling our national unity to become a mere illusion.

Looking back on the year of 1957, it was by virtue of the common determination of our three major nationalities that we achieved independence from the colonial government. Thereafter, the unity among the races was not strengthened but weakened, as if separated by a centrifugal force. The three ruling political parties--UMNO, MCA and MIC [Malaysian Indian Congress]--which are concerned solely with the welfare of their own race respectively, constitute the main factor that has caused a polarization among our nationalities. It is wrong for the UMNO to turn Malay nationalism into Malaysian racism. The MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] is weak in its leadership, and has not firmly held its ground in fighting for the interests of the Malaysian Chinese.

Such situation took a turn for the worse after the 1982 general elections. After the overwhelming victory of the National Front, the 2M government took it as a sign that the people were wholeheartedly supporting its policies, totally forgetting the existence of the 40 percent opposing votes. The 22nd day of April, 1982 was DAP's most neglected day, for on that date during the general elections, the DAP won only six parliamentary seats in peninsular Malaysia, plus three more in Sabah and Sarawak. (In the 1978 general elections the DAP won a total of 16 parliamentary seats.)

After having scored a convincing victory, the 2M government launched a series of policies detrimental to national unity. It presented its "one language, one culture" concept before Parliament, followed by the cultural assimilation theory advocated by the minister of culture, youth and sports.

Furthermore, the government exerted pressure to transform our country into an Islamic nation. Although the present government has clarified that it merely wants to absorb Muslim values and that other nationalities will not be compelled against their religious beliefs, what it preaches and what it practices are two entirely different things.

Islamic civilization has already been listed as a compulsory subject in our universities, and the government is establishing an Islamic university. Why does the government want to pursue Muslim values through these measures in a society with plural religious beliefs?

The MCA scored an unprecedented victory by getting 24 parliamentary seats at that election. Many ethnic-Chinese voters rallied around the party and cast their votes for the MCA, but during the subsequent 18 months, no one could clearly see where the so-called breakthrough was.

Instead of a breakthrough, what has emerged is a rout. For the MCA, there is no great leap forward but a big step backward.

MCA's parliamentary members have increased from 17 to 24 persons. Theoretically, this should strengthen MCA's position within the National Front, but that is not the case in reality. There has been no improvement to MCA after the cabinet was reorganized. Its demand for the position of second deputy prime minister was turned down, and it is still represented in such minor and leisurely posts as minister of transport and minister of health.

In the cabinet, do MCA ministers reflect the aspirations of 5 million ethnic-Chinese in political, economic, educational and cultural matters? Not at all.

In Parliament, do MCA's members speak out to get across the dissatisfaction of the 5 million Chinese? Let these people themselves be the judges.

On the contrary, the "one language, one culture" policy was adopted by Parliament, thanks to the acquiescence of the MCA and the MIC.

With MCA parliamentary members' tacit approval, Parliament adopted a resolution for the founding of an Islamic university, yet the MCA could not care less about a popular suggestion for the establishment of an independent university. Therefore, we cannot see that MCA's major victory in the 1982 general elections has brought any improvement to the Chinese community.

Government administration, in hiring new functionaries, cannot reflect the structure of our multiracial society either.

In allocating low-cost housing, the government keeps adhering to the old 7:2:1 ration, with the Chinese getting 2 percent only.

During the 1982 general elections, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir remarked in Seremban that if only MCA leaders would whisper to him, he would listen, but the problem was that the MCA simply did not have the courage to do so.

At the state by-elections in Kabayang and Lobu, the DAP scored a handsome victory. Taking place as they did after DAP's debacle in the 1982 general elections, this victory carried a great meaning to the party.

The voters understood that the defeat of opposition parties in the general elections was an unhealthy page of the democratic system.

But the question is that their support to the DAP was based on MCA's approval for the National Front government to carry out its "one language, one culture" policy. Another reason was because the National Front failed to fulfill its promise to the electorate in the two electoral districts.

What is more important is that the voters knew that the DAP was the only party capable of fighting for their political, economic, educational and cultural interests.

The victory at these two by-elections served as a turning point for DAP's political struggle. I hope voters in Seremban will also support the DAP under the same circumstances.

The coming Seremban by-election will be a severe and significant test for the DAP, the voters and the entire population alike.

It is related to the issue of national construction.

It is also related to the political, economic, educational and cultural future of the Malaysian people.

The DAP is deeply convinced that an accurate choice will lead to the attainment of national unity and to the cultivation of a correct awareness among the entire Malaysian people. What the DAP wants is a Malaysian nationality which must replace the racism of any other single race, because we are aware that Malaysia is a multiracial society.

"A multiracial policy is the only road which can lead us to national unity."

The DAP wants to put a just and reasonable society into practice, so that political, economic and cultural interests of the entire Malaysian people are equally respected and that the implementation of all policies brings fairness and reasonableness to this society.

However, the series of policies carried out by the National Front government since the 1982 general elections have placed national unity beyond the reach of the people.

In the coming by-election, Seremban voters should overrule the National Front government's unfair and unreasonable policies, and support DAP. Supporting MCA would be no different than committing a political suicide and sacrificing the future of the next generation of Malaysians.

Supporting DAP would mean a victory for the voters themselves and the citizens. They should warn the National Front to halt the implementation of its "one language, one culture" policy.

"Under the prevailing circumstances, the Seremban by-election has become all the more significant."

In our door-to-door survey, many voters told us that the DAP "may win," or "will definitely win." They even assured us "not to be worried." Of course, the DAP will win.

We do not mean to be overconfident, for overconfidence will lead to complacency and finally to disappointment.

After feeling complacent, many voters would think that it is not necessary for them to go to the polls and even presume that "many people must be supporting DAP." Such thinking would cause a big drop in the number of votes cast. A reduction in the total ballots is definitely detrimental to the DAP.

The MCA apparently feels confident that its supporters in its strong base of Seremban will come out to vote for the party and expects to emerge victorious.

Complacency will invite disaster. The DAP is redoubling its efforts in explaining the importance of the by-election to the electorate in Seremban and their future offspring. However, the voters themselves should realize that they must cast their votes for their own welfare.

9300
CSO: 4205/23

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES MALAYSIAN STUDENTS' NEED FOR UNIVERSITIES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Starting From Australia's Reduction of Foreign Students..."]

[Text] Australia's Parliament has adopted a new policy which says that the number of self-paying Asian students to be admitted into the country this year will be reduced by 1,000 to 3,500 persons. It also rules that the tuition for each foreign student will be increased by A\$900, now amounting from the lowest A\$2,150 to the highest A\$2,900.

The decision to reduce the number of foreign students was attributed to two reasons: Firstly, Education Minister Susan Ryan of the Australian federal government pointed out it is necessary to restrict the number of foreign students in order to provide Australian students with more university enrollments. Secondly, Mr Stewart West, minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, also stressed recently that the Australian government is most concerned over the fact that Australian taxpayers are "excessively" subsidizing the educational expenses of self-paying foreign students who are enrolled in Australian institutions of higher learning.

Although the student quota reduction and the tuition increase are negligible, their trend is enough to draw the attention of our public.

While the new policy does not affect Malaysian trainees and students who go to Australia on scholarship or under an aid program, the number of self-paying students who annually go to Australia in droves will definitely drop, especially because the Australian government is also studying the possibility of scrapping subsidies altogether. As the subsidies normally occupy two-thirds of students' tuition, their abolition will have an adverse effect on those who further their studies in Australia at their own expense.

These changes mean a big blow to our country. According to statistics, a total of 2,300 went to Australia to further their studies in 1982, and the number increased to 3,200 this year. At present 4,000 Malaysian students have applied for passports to go to Australia for further studies in the next academic year. However, due to the reduction in student quota, only 1,640 will be enrolled in Australian governments next year. Even so, this figure represents 50 percent of the entire foreign students in Australia.

As a matter of fact, Australia is not the only country that restricts foreign students and increases tuition. In 1980 the British government implemented a new policy requiring all overseas students in Great Britain to pay their own way, which evoked a strong reaction from our government and even affected the trade between the two countries. Canada, which is attracting the greatest number of Malaysian students, also recently announced an increase in tuition by 22.5 percent.

A noteworthy phenomenon is that we have a total of more than 8,200 Malaysian students in Canada, outnumbering other countries. In England, Malaysian students occupy 16 percent of all foreign students from various countries, also a top percentile. These figures show that we have too many students studying abroad.

The main factor that prompts our students to further their studies overseas is because our existing universities are inadequate to accommodate the increasing number of student enrollments. Under the present circumstances, the existing five universities accepted only 8,978 students this year, while the number of applicants for admission totaled 25,000. Even though the government has decided to open the sixth university, it appears that it is difficult to cope with the demand henceforth.

It is unavoidable for students studying in a foreign country to be affected by policy changes of the government concerned. How to fulfill the demand of our large numbers of students to acquire higher education should become an issue for all of us to attach great importance to today.

9300
CSO: 4205/23

COMMENTARY ON GOVERNMENT WORKERS OPTING FOR EARLY RETIREMENT

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 31 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] More and more government workers have opted for early retirement. During the first nine months of this year, already more than 1,000 public functionaries have applied for early retirement to the authorities concerned. In the past such applications averaged 70 per month, but now the figure has gone up to 130, an increase of about 90 percent. This may be termed a serious situation.

Records indicate that among the functionaries who opt for early retirement, those in the police force top the list by far. It is believed that this has something to do with their working conditions.

In police circles, the functionaries are faced with the problem of salary, which is in direct proportion with the qualifications of the person concerned. In other words, in order to earn a relatively high salary, a policeman [or policewoman] must pass a certain qualifications test, otherwise his salary will remain at a certain level.

The starting salary of a policeman is about M\$300. Although he gets a housing allowance, his total income does not reach M\$400. This amount is less than what a peddler earns or even a common laborer.

At the present time, the salary of a police officer is only a little more than M\$600, and it will take several years for an ordinary policeman to be promoted to police officer, and perhaps only two to three percent can make the grade. If a policeman wants to reach the level of police chief inspector, it is believed he will need 20 to 30 years. By the time he gets there, he many have gotten tired of police life. So it is natural for him to opt for early retirement.

The writer had an elderly acquaintance who served the police force for a long period. Starting as a rookie, he later became chief of police in Kelantan, was subsequently promoted to chief of police in the Federal Territory and finally transferred to Police Headquarters. Judging by his qualifications, he stood a good chance of being promoted to the position of deputy chief of police for the entire country. Yet he opted for early retirement and is at present a board member of a local big consortium.

The story of this elderly police officer is a good case in point, proving that a person can still face an even brighter future after leaving the police force and enjoy a freer lifestyle.

At present, the retirement age for male government workers is 55 years, but it can be advanced to 50 years of age. After retirement, a public functionary not only can still get a part of his salary, but also receive a considerable amount of pension fund. Many people hope to utilize their pensions for business purposes in order to augment their total income.

9300
CSO: 4205/23

NEW CALEDONIA

INDEPENDENCE LEADER OPPOSES SELF-GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 12 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] Proposals announced by the French Government recently on the future of New Caledonia would not lead to independence, the leader of the Independent Front in New Caledonia, Mr Yann Uregei said in Port Moresby yesterday.

Mr Uregei, who is in PNG for a three-day visit, said the proposal was presented to the Territorial Assembly and the Independent Front on November 24.

"It is supposed to be a proposal for self-government but to us it is only a treaty of occupation," he said.

"In other words, it will provoke de-stabilisation and will not lead to independence. The Front is left with finding other alternatives to fight for independence."

He said there was no mention of independence in the proposal which is expected to be considered by the French Parliament in April.

Mr Uregei yesterday met the Opposition Leader, Mr Okuk, the acting Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister, Mr Bais and the acting Foreign Affairs and Trade Secretary, Mr Bill Dihm.

Mr Okuk assured Mr Uregei he would work together with Somare Government to support New Caledonia's fight for independence.

The acting Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Bais, told Mr Uregei PNG's position on the New Caledonia independence issue had not changed.

During the discussions with the PNG leaders, Mr Uregei presented a statute of the Independent Front.

CSO: 4200/412

GROWTH IN LEFT WING POLITICS SEEN

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 23 Dec 83 p 9

[Text]

The growth of left-wing politics is evident in PNG, the member for Aitape-Lumi, Mr Gabriel Ramoi said on Wednesday.

There can be no denial of the support in left-wing political thinking in PNG today, he said.

Mr Ramoi was commenting on remarks made by the Opposition Leader, Mr Okuk and the Queensland Premier, Mr Joh Bjelke-Petersen, on rising leftist politics in PNG.

"The growth of left-wing politics in PNG is based on concrete situations," Mr Ramoi said.

He said eight years after independence, the institutions which were established seemed incapable of supplying the necessary services.

"It would be only a test of time before we

know whether this system can absorb the shocks and pressures now applied upon it," Mr Ramoi said.

The experiences of Queensland and Australia cannot necessarily be applied to PNG with equal success, he said.

This analysis was based on the fact that the material conditions determined the people's way of thinking. Mr Ramoi said.

"In PNG that ultimately means the overthrow of this system which breathes injustice and inequality, thus a choice for a more just and equal society and therefore the growth of left-wing politics," Mr Ramoi said.

CSO: 4200/424

GENERAL DISCUSSES REPORTED CPT CONGRESS

BK230820 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 23 Jan 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] Deputy Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, as a guest speaker at a dinner hosted by newsmen at the Oriental Hotel on 20 January, spoke on various topics, including the so-called fifth congress, which was brought to public attention by Thongpak Phiangket. On this topic, Chawalit said people are paying attention to impertinent points, expressing fear about a communist party being established in Bangkok and calling for legal action against it. Chawalit pointed out that he views the congress in terms of its policy--whether or not it seeks the overthrow of the institutions of the nation, religion, and the monarchy. If it seeks the overthrow of these institutions, then it would be unacceptable. He said the congress' stand toward proletarian dictatorship must also be assessed.

Chawalit said: "Let us not be frightened about disputes among senior communists. A communist party is illegal in Thailand, but let me ask who is going to prevent its formation. The term 'social democrat' is attractive, particularly to those who desire social justice."

Chawalit said it would take a long time to talk about whether the fifth congress endangers society and the country's major institutions or in which direction it wants to lead society. He said we should wait for a statement 6 months after its convening. "I am not saying I support the fifth congress. I just want you to view the issue as it should be viewed." Chawalit said one must fight communism by understanding it, not by fearing it. We could defeat the communists when they were spread virtually everywhere; why can we not defeat the fifth congress? He said: "I have not fully assessed the fifth congress. However, I want to point out some facts to help you understand it."

CSO: 4207/72

THAILAND

ASEAN MEMBERS' RESTRICTIONS ON NEWS REPORTING DECRIED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 24 Dec 83 p 3

[Leaflet column: "Bad News Is Good News"]

[Text] Regardless of whether it is in a socialist system or a free-market system, the people who hold state power all have one view in common. That is, they all feel that the mass media is one part of society that does not see the importance of good news. The mass media gives attention only to the bad news and does not like to print good news, particularly about good activities or activities that the government thinks are good. The mass media's practice of selling the news like this sometimes poses a danger to the security of the nation or the government.

A news report from Jakarta states that beginning next year, foreign news agencies will not be allowed to send stories by teletype if those stories concern Indonesia. And since 1972, the foreign news agencies in Indonesia have had to sell their stories to the news agency of the Indonesian government. The Indonesian news agency then resells the teletype reports to the newspapers or companies wanting the stories.

In Malaysia, there is a law similar to the one in Indonesia that will go into effect around the middle of next year.

We have raised this issue because in a real free-market system with a secure foundation, it is necessary to rely on correct news reports that are not distorted and that have not been censored or altered by the government. News reports are basic data in the decision-making process of the people. Regardless of whether the reports are viewed as being favorable or unfavorable to the leaders, or government, which wants to remain in power, the free market views this data as data for making economic decisions.

A free-market system whose data have been censored or "doctored" will have a precarious base. The decisions will be distorted and erroneous. In some cases, when a government conceals data, the market will search for data by itself or obtain data that poses an even greater danger to the government than the reports coming from the foreign news agencies or domestic mass media.

Concerning the free market's lack of trust in President Marcos, the friend of the leaders of the ASEAN countries, all intelligent people have to admit that the precarious position of the Philippine government is due in part to the people. The economic and financial groups do not have any tools to help them obtain accurate data since the mass media in the Philippines is almost totally controlled by the government. Thus, rumors are the most important mass media in the Philippines.

The Thai government must realize that the mass media is a reflection of society and that there are both good and bad aspects. But in its position as society's communication tool, the mass media is extremely important.

The fact that a government is wise enough to grant freedom in providing such data shows that that government has confidence in its policies and that it is sure of what it is doing for society. This will promote the formation of a truly free market.

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CSO: 4207/59

THAILAND

ATHIT ON KHMER OFFENSIVE, BORDER DEFENSE POLICY

BK160934 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Jan 84

[Statement by General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and army commander; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] The three Khmer resistance factions have launched quite a successful offensive. Specifically, they have seized more areas from the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side than they have ever done in the past. For this reason, the Vietnamese will have to increase their forces and use more heavy weapons. Consequently, it is believed that the fighting along the border will be more frequent in the coming dry season. Artillery and mortar shells may land in our territory. However, I do not think the situation will aggravate to the point that can endanger our country's sovereignty. The Vietnamese ambassador told me during a meeting that Vietnam respects Thailand's sovereignty and convinced me that Vietnamese troops will do no harm to Thailand.

Regarding our national defense policy, I have instructed my subordinates in charge of the border areas that any force found violating our sovereignty must be driven from our territory immediately. In case of shelling into our territory, we will fire smoke shells as a warning provided that no damage is caused to property of the people because shells land on paddy field or forest. We will use loudspeakers on planes and cars to inform them of the incident in three languages—Thai, Cambodian, and Vietnamese. If the shelling damages property of our people, we will return fire with explosive shells. This is the policy given to all military units.

CSO: 4207/72

POLICE PROTECTION OF CHONBURI BROTHELS DECRIED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 15 Dec 83 p 8

[Daily Chat column by Chaiari: "Brothels and the Police"]

[Text] It must be admitted that in some metropolitan and provincial areas, prostitutes and "people in uniform" are involved with each other. And it must be admitted that in Thailand, there is no way to put a stop to this type of work or suppress it completely in accord with the policy of General Sitthi Chirarot.

Thus, there is an air of uncertainty among the people who carry out the orders of commanders in each locality since things are not in accord with the policies of the government or the Ministry of Interior. If nothing scandalous occurs, they will continue to share the profits like before. The owners of the brothels and the local officials are very close to each other. And the subordinates of these officials have a chance to increase their incomes.

But if there is a scandal, responsibility for handling the matter falls to the police in the area. And it is the chief inspector who bears the greatest burden. The share of the profits is not worth it because so many people are involved. Regardless of whether it is brothels or some other illegal activity, the people engaged in these activities have to make special payoffs to survive. In short, concerning profits from brothels, the owners of such establishments who do not want to be bothered by officials have to have the protection of officials.

In addition to monthly salaries, there are various additional items. It can be said that whenever the officials ask for something, they must be given what they ask for. Thus, there are very close ties between the brothels and the police everywhere in the country. The brothel owners can call on them for help or they watch out for each other and help each other. There is no way to separate them.

The only thing that happens is that when police from some other unit make an arrest and the matter appears in the newspapers, high-ranking officers issue strict orders as if they intend to take resolute action against the local officials.

If arrests are made quite often to "show results" for the month or year, [the officials involved] occasionally go and ask for one or two prostitutes as scapegoats. Thus, their superiors announce that the locality is not ignoring the orders of the Ministry of Interior to suppress the brothels since they feel that action has been taken. And so everything is done as in the past with nothing really being accomplished.

Yes, I do not really agree with this policy of "inaction." It's the same as in the "dens" of the superior officials. The lower officials at the department level try to do exactly what the senior officials at the ministry level want. And so nothing is ever accomplished.

For example, recently, it has become very clear who has worked resolutely and who has just "fooled around." Just look at Chonburi and Phattaya. There are gambling halls and brothels in these two cities. The brothels and places of slave prostitution are spreading widespready. And I don't see any official taking any interest in this.

In Chonburi, there is a brothel--or it can be referred to as a sex establishment--that is located only 1 kilometer from the police precinct. By car, you enter Potsayanon Lane and go past the homes of several officials. After crossing two bridges, the first house you come to is the house of a couple who have grown wealthy from this. Almost all the police officials in Chonburi know about this. If you drive a little farther, you will see a house that is used to keep the prostitutes while waiting for customers. Another building is used to hide in when the police come. Another house is for the pimps who control the prostitutes. And it serves as a "fortress" for the gunmen who have been hired to protect the brothels in the east. They seem to get along together well. And there are people who patrol the streets and keep a lookout.

People who make their living honestly, from senior officials to ordinary villagers, cannot sleep out of fear that tourists will come to the wrong house. Everyone who has a daughter worries that the pimps will make advances or that the tourists will think that all the girls they see are prostitutes.

Yes. It must be admitted that wherever there are brothels, there will be money for those who have been entrusted with the task of preserving the law. Bribes are given every day.

CSO: 4207/56

NAVY VICE CHIEF OF STAFF PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 12 Dec 83 p 3

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "A [Former] Assistant Naval Attache Stationed In the United States Is Now the Vice Chief of Staff of the Navy"]

[Excerpt] An important naval officer who presently holds an important position is Vice Admiral Thada Ditsathabanchong, who is the vice chief of staff of the navy. Thus, he is second in position to Admiral Niphon Sirithon, the navy chief of staff. Below the position of vice chief of staff of the navy, there are four assistant chiefs of staff. Thus, he holds a very important position. In October 1984, several high-ranking naval officers will retire. These include Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat, the RTN CINC, Admiral Sawang Khannapha, the deputy RTA CINC, and Admiral Bantit Suwong, the commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Fleet.

Concerning the background of Vice Admiral Thada Ditsathabanchong, he was born on 18 January 1926. He is a Buddhist. He was a good student and studied at the Naval Academy. He attended the Naval Academy around the same time as Vice Admiral Chinda Chaiudom but was in a class behind that of Admiral Yuthaya Choetbunmuong. After graduating, he was a "squadron person," that is, he constantly served on board a combat ship since he was a professional fighter. He was constantly promoted to higher and higher positions in the navy, serving as commander of the combat ships Chumphon and Mae Klong.

Concerning his activities abroad, 10 years ago he served as the assistant naval attache in Washington in the United States. At that time, he held the rank of special captain. On his return to Thailand, he was made the deputy director of the Naval Operations Department. After that, he was promoted to rear admiral and made the director of this department. Four years ago, he was promoted to vice admiral and made the assistant navy chief of staff for operations. Then in 1982, he was made the deputy chief of staff of the navy. And he may be given an even higher position next year since he is one of the senior officers in the navy.

As for education, after graduating from the Naval Academy and taking a position in the navy, while serving in the navy he studied at the Navy Staff College and at the Armed Forces Staff College (which is at a higher level than the Navy Staff College). He then attended the Naval College. As for education abroad, he studied in the United States. In 1952 and 1960, while serving as the assistant naval attache in Washington, he carried out his duties and studied language. This helped him to become an expert on new tactics and enabled him to build relationships with foreigners.

His wife is Phunsin. They have been married for a long time and have two sons. When he was younger, the vice chief of staff was very handsome. But because of the great strain of his work, he looks much older than he actually is.

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CSO: 4207/56

THAILAND

TRADE WITH JAPAN BY CATEGORY FOR 1984

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Dec 83 p 6

[Article: "Thai-Japanese Trade to Expand In 1984; 14 Items Valued at 31 Billion Baht"]

[Text] The Joint Thai-Japanese Trade and Economics Commission has reached an agreement and set the trade target for 1984 at a total of 31 Billion baht.

This was the result reached at the fifth meeting of the Joint Thai-Japanese Trade and Economics Commission, which was held at the Monthien Hotel on 8 and 9 December. Dr Somphop Susangkolakat, the president of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, serves as the commission chairman for the Thai side while Mr Yohi Mimura, the president of the Mitsubishi Corporation, serves as the chairman for the Japanese side.

This trade target of 31 billion baht is the value of the goods. As for the primary target for Thai exports to Japan, there will be 15 items valued at 20,411,200,000 baht. As a secondary target, there will be 25 other important types of goods valued at 2,828,000,000 baht.

The 15 primary items include: 38,000 metric tons of dark mung beans valued at 505 million baht; 6,000 metric tons of castor oil valued at 140 million baht; 25,000 metric tons of frozen chicken valued at 1,100 million baht; 20 million liters of ethanol valued at 149.5 million baht; 100,000 metric tons of cassava flour valued at 520 million baht; 120,000 metric tons of fluorite valued at 226.7 million baht; household items valued at 250 million baht; 27,000 metric tons of jute products valued at 380 million baht; 300,000 metric tons of corn valued at 1,335 million baht; 40,000 metric tons of frozen seafood products valued at 3,933 million baht; 3,500 metric tons of processed seafood valued at 736 million baht; 300,000 metric tons of molasses valued at 400 million baht; 340,000 metric tons of para rubber valued at 8,211 million baht; 400,000 metric tons of sugar valued at 2,200 million baht; and textile goods valued at 625 million baht.

As for the 25 secondary items valued at 2,828,000,000 baht, Japan has agreed only to purchase the goods at that price; it has not definitely decided which goods in particular it will purchase or in what quantities.

However, this trade target is in line with what was proposed at the technical-level conference that was held in order to set Thai-Japanese trade targets. This meeting was held in Bangkok in November. This target represents a 19.5 percent increase over that of 1983.

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THAILAND

BRN, OTHER SEPARATIST GROUPS' LEADERS IDENTIFIED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Dec 83 p 6

[Behind the Problems and News column by Chawana Chiwin: "Both the Bandit Terrorists and the Malaysian Communist Guerrillas Are 'Fires' In the south That Have Not Yet Been Put Out"]

[Text] Today, we will take a look at another matter in the news since we have already talked about the latest activities of the Chinese communist guerrillas. Today's column concerns the bandit terrorists, who are as great a problem as the Chinese guerrillas.

The background of the bandit terrorists is complicated, and their activities are rather complicated. They are divided into several groups. The history of the bandit terrorists would fill a large book. The history of the bandit terrorists stretches from when they first began to establish a group from the descendants of the governor of the southern region to the time of the "Po Yae" affair and now PULO, which receives funds from abroad and which is trying to "internationalize" its struggle role and have the movement recognized by the Moslem countries in the Middle East.

General Han Linanon carried out things in accord with the "Tai Rom Yen" plan. His goal was to seek out the activists in the various bandit terrorist groups in the four southern provinces. He tried to improve local administration so that this would not give rise to [war] factors. And he tried to instill national ideals in the people and separate them from those who had taken up arms, saying that they were fighting without ideals. [He wanted] to destroy their objective of winning the people to their side by using religion as a tool to expand the size of their group and as a base for obtaining support from the people.

After many of the members of the bandit terrorist groups surrendered in accord with Order 66/1980 of the Prime Minister and the "Tai Rom Yen" plan of the Fourth Army Area and the Region 4 ISOC, bandit terrorist leaders and other important members of the various groups fled abroad and went into hiding in Malaysia for a time. Once things change and

the suppression activities subside or if they can use some deceptive plan to make it seem that the situation has quieted down, they will return and again carry on activities as before.

Because of being pressed and surrounded by forces in several areas in accord with the "Tai Rom Yen" plan, many low-ranking members of the movement, who are not very idealistic, have not been able to put up with being surrounded and being out of supplies. And unable to come in contact with the masses, many have surrendered to officials. This has resulted in the high echelons of the bandit terrorist movement being very strict about this. They have ordered members to remain in their areas and forbidden them from moving elsewhere out of fear that they will surrender. Thus, there has been a decline in the activities. Also, some of those who fled to Malaysia have not received much cooperation from the Malaysian people. And Malaysian officials have put pressure on them, too. Thus, they are trying to return to Thailand and surrender. But the leaders have ordered them not to return but to try to remain hidden in Malaysia. Even though the armed forces of the bandit terrorists have fled to Malaysia or concealed themselves in areas of influence in Thailand, some intelligence and propaganda operatives are still active. They are concentrating on hotheaded and irresponsible youths and trying to get them to join the movement. Those who join are sent to Malaysia for training, mostly in Kelantan State. Later, they are transferred to Tregganu State in order to keep them farther away from Thailand. As for the ringleaders, they are still hiding in Malaysia, from where they issue orders. Some bandit terrorists have begun carrying on guerrilla operations again. Such operations are being carried on now.

The following are the details concerning the activities of the bandit terrorists since the beginning of the year. It can be seen that referring to a "decline" [in their] activities is not really correct. Because while they are not as active as they once were, they are still very active.

1. On 1 February 1983, approximately five BRN terrorists fired shots at the Ban Kawa School in Village 5, Kalisa Commune, Rangae District, Narathiwat Province. Rounds hit a roof that was under construction. It has not been possible to estimate the damage.
2. On 16 March 1983, using M16s, about five bandit terrorists--from which group we don't know--shot and killed Mr Useng Awae, the headman of Village 5, in Ban Not Commune, Sabayoi District, Songkhla Province, while he was returning home on his motorcycle.
3. On 19 April 1983, the bandit terrorist Harong and about seven accomplices ambushed a truck belonging to the Buncharoenkit Sawmill, which was driven by Mr Daeng, as it was travelling along the Ban Kabang-Ban Lupopanyang highway in Village 2, Kambang Commune, Yaha District, Yala Province. One person was killed and one was wounded.

4. On 21 April 1983, bandit terrorists--the specific group and exact number of terrorists is not known--ambushed a truck belonging to the Yirapan Sawmill. The truck, driven by Mr Prasoet Saisawan, was ambushed as it approached Village 6 in Ban Nang Saya commune and district, Yala Province. In this attack, two people were injured. When the scene of the attack was searched, a letter demanding protection money was found.

5. On 21 June 1983, BRN terrorists planted a bomb at the dry goods store of Mr Chao Wongakranit, which is located at 320 Village 1 in Dusongyo Commune, Rawae District, Narathiwat Province. But officials were able to disarm the bomb before it went off. This occurred because [Mr Chao] had refused to pay protection money.

6. On 5 October 1983, seven BRN terrorists from the Sainung Nato and Poyala groups entered the [compound of the] Yiu Lee Mine Ltd in Thasi Commune, Yaha District, Yala Province. They shot up a vehicle and robbed the workers, taking property valued at approximately 5,800 baht. They then fled.

7. On 9 October 1983, about eight bandit terrorists attacked the base of the Santinimit Unit, Civil-Police-Military Unit 43, at Ban Bannangbanyang in Village 10, Sammakhi Commune, Ruso District, Narathiwat Province. Officials returned the fire. After about 2 minutes, the bandit terrorists fled. None of the officials was injured.

8. On 25 September 1983, the bandit terrorist Satopa Kado and nine of his followers kidnapped Mr Damrong, or Louis, Suwannamangmi, the manager at the mining company of Mr Somphong Matiphong, at Ban Bunaepayae in Sammakhi Commune, Ruso District, Narathiwat Province. The company paid a ransom (the amount is not known) to this bandit terrorist group, and Mr Damrong was released.

9. On 5 November 1983, the BRN bandit terrorist Rosa Buraso and approximately five of his accomplices fired at a six-wheeled truck belonging to Mr Sombun Chanthanu. Mr Surat Menni was the driver. He was fired on while driving along the highway near Kilometer 14-15 in Krong Pinang Commune, Muang District, Yala Province. In this attack, four people were injured and one was killed.

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CSO: 4207/56

THAILAND

COLUMNIST NOTES PROBLEMS OF CGDK

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 15 Dec 83 p 2

[Window on the World column by Sunthon Wathi: "The Khmer 'Argument'"]

[Text] Can you believe it! It has been almost 2 years since the Khmer coalition government was formed, but only three meetings have been held in that time. The fourth will be held this Thursday.

This will be a meeting of the three leaders of the coalition government, that is, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, who joined together to fight the Vietnamese. The first person [mentioned above] holds the position of president. The second is the vice president, and the third is the prime minister.

Each of them has his own style. This meeting has to be held in Peking, the capital of the People's Republic of China, instead of in Kampuchea. This is the case even though this is not a government in exile but the legal government [of Kampuchea] that has been recognized by countries throughout the world.

Why does the meeting have to be held in Peking? No one has issued a clear statement on this, but if the meeting were held in Kampuchea, the people attending might be in danger. And China is the only country in the world that has openly announced that it is providing weapons to this government. It is believed that the Chinese government is managing this and that it invited the three leaders to meet together.

Why are they holding a meeting at this particular time? They have many problems that must be discussed and that they must reach an agreement on. A major problem at present is that the dry season has arrived. And normally, each year Hanoi launches a major offensive during the dry season. The Khmer coalition must prepare to defend themselves and, at the same time, they have to prepare to launch an "offensive," too.

The other major problem is the enemy within. Ever since the coalition government was formed at Kuala Lumpur in June 1982, the factions in this coalition government have constantly bickered among themselves. Prince Sihanouk has had arguments with Khieu Samphan. Son Sann has had

arguments with Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge. It once reached the point where Prince Sihanouk became fed up and announced that he was withdrawing from the coalition.

Occassionally, they don't fight with mere words but actually shoot at each other for the fun of it. But regardless of their differences and conflicts, the leaders of the three Khmer groups all have one thing in common and that is their desire to drive Vietnam out of Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4207/56

THAILAND

POLICE DENOUNCED FOR COMPLICITY IN BROTHEL OPERATION

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 11 Dec 83 p 5

[*"Saep San"* column by Taphaya: "Who Are the Police In Betong Taking Money From, the Brothels or the People? Are You Interested Samoe Tammaphong?"

[Text] If I remember correctly, at 0900 hours on 8 December, Police Lieutenant Colonel Kasien Thamrongsak, the chief inspector at the Yala provincial police station in Betong District, received an order from the commissioner of the Provincial 4, Samoe Tammaphong, to close all the brothels, which make prostitutes out of girls younger than 18 years old. Because in Betong District, the number of girls who have voluntarily gone into prostitution and who have been forced into this is more than 1,000. Betong is not very large, but there are many tourists from Malaysia who come here to patronize the brothels.

The incomes earned by these people are higher than those earned by the workers in Saudi Arabia. Thus, Betong is a place where people trade in "flesh." Regardless of where you look, there are brothels everywhere. Even the owners of houses try to convert their homes to brothels. They just set aside a small room for this business. And they engage in this without any fear of the law.

Few of the girls who are sold into prostitution and who end up in Hat Yai or Betong will ever leave. Because in any city that makes its living from the flesh trade, there is only one way out and that path is long and winding.

The income from the flesh industry is good and so the owners of the brothels make payoffs to the police, who turn a blind eye to their activities. Whoever wants to open a brothel there can do so easily. The only thing is not to forget those police officials who provide protection. The money earned from this is greater than their monthly salaries as government officials.

After Police Lieutenant Colonel Kasien Thamrongsak received the order from the commissioner of the Provincial 4, he ordered Police Major Phaibun Benchakun, the inspector, Police Sublieutenant Manit Rattanawin, the

deputy inspector, and other officials to go through the motions of making arrests--with them asking to arrest prostitutes! The arrests were made at the homes of Mr Thuan, Mr Prachuap, Mr Kasem, Mr Ngac and Mr Pat. At these homes, 44 unfortunate girls below the age of 18, who had been tricked into prostitution, were arrested.

The villagers have commented that the officials conspired with the owners of the brothels in order to fool Police Lieutenant General Samoe Tammaphong. Because when the order was issued, they had to make some arrests. But they did so by prearranging things with the owners, as if they had a great obligation to the brothel owners. Because in making the arrests, the officials arrested only the girls who were working as prostitutes; not one brothel owner was arrested.

From what I recall, the laws on people being brothel owners and coercing girls into prostitution call for harsh punishments for these people. But the police in Betong have probably forgotten that they are Thai police officials who are paid monthly salaries, the money for which comes from the taxes of the Thai people. This money does not come from the owners of the brothels since the brothels have never paid taxes. Mr Samoe Tammaphong, I hope you don't forget your reputation as the "metropolitan suppressor." If something is bad, let's get rid of it.

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CSO: 4297/56



THAILAND

WORKER SUPPORT FUND DESCRIBED, PROBLEMS NOTED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 26 Dec 83 pp 25-27

[Article: "The Provident Fund: For the Government Or For the People?"]

[Text] A matter that is presently being discussed and argued about in government circles and among private businessmen is the provident fund law, which the Ministry of Finance submitted to the government and which will go into effect on 1 January 1984.

The provident fund is a fund that was established to provide assurances to employees when they have to leave their job. Regardless of whether they are retiring or leaving for some other reason, they will receive a sum of money from their place of employment to help support them during the time that they are unemployed or when they become too old to work.

The Ministry of Finance previously issued a regulation on provident funds. The money for the funds was to come from voluntary contributions. The employees, employers or both could establish such a fund. And the money paid into the fund by a company could be deducted as an expense in calculating net profits for the given accounting period. But this draft regulation concerned the payment of income taxes by juristic entities and just encouraged private businessmen to establish such a provident fund. It was not able to control directly the use of the fund or the actions of those who administered the fund. Besides this, this fund was also an asset of the company holding the fund. If the company went bankrupt or went out of business for some reason, the money that the company had paid in for its employees and the benefits were lost, too. Thus, in order to preserve employee benefits, there had to be a special law to control things and guarantee the juristic entity status of the provident fund separate from the company. This had to be done in order to protect the interests of the employees and workers.

Since the fund has been made a separate juristic entity, there must be a fund administrator, or manager. That is, there must be a third party. The new draft act on this fund stipulates that the fund manager can be a bank--either a state bank or a commercial bank that operates in the country--a finance company, a life insurance company that operates in the country, or a securities company that has been given permission

to carry on investment activities--at present there is only one such company and that is the Securities and Mutual Funds Company Ltd. The manager of this fund will be responsible for administering the fund and investing the money in the fund as allowed by the law. Besides this, this law resolutely prohibits the fund manager from using the fund money to make profits for the company that holds the fund or for one of its subsidiaries. In establishing the fund, the employer and the employees must be in agreement. In establishing the fund, the law stipulates that the two sides must reach an agreement on this or one side can establish the fund by itself.

From Ministry Regulation 162 of 1983--which was issued in accord with the Revenue Code--or Provident Funds, it can be seen that the main intention of the Ministry of Finance is to have a sum of money available that workers can use in emergencies or when they are out of work. The money is to be accumulated in a provident fund, with the employers contributing to the fund, too.

This ministry regulation also stipulates standards and powers for the fund manager concerning how the fund is to be managed. According to this regulation, a fund manager can be a bank, a finance company, a life insurance company that operates in the country, or a securities company that has received permission to carry on investment activities. It can be seen that these fund activities are closely tied to the finance companies. Thus, the state must supervise things closely and continuously. This is because, at present, many finance companies, including certain commercial banks, have a rather shaky and insecure financial position. Many companies have already closed their doors and gone out of business. For this reason, the company chosen to manage the fund must be an efficient company. Otherwise, if the fund manager, particularly a securities company, goes bankrupt or goes out of business, this fund will be affected. There will be a problem about who is responsible if this happens. And there is the matter of how closely the government will be able to supervise the activities of the fund manager, particularly the manipulation of the money in the fund. Companies that become fund managers might illegally transfer funds for use by colleagues, which is unfair and unreasonable.

At the same time, in administering the funds, the fund manager must enable the workers who are fund members to understand what their rights are. And they must follow matters and promptly investigate the troubles of the workers whenever problems arise. Besides this, in paying out benefits to workers, some money--which we call "tea money"--might be deducted and paid to the fund manager or to the officials concerned. That is, if a special "bonus" is not paid, the [manager or official] may be slow in paying the money or stall. If the worker is ignorant about or does not understand this matter, he may unknowingly fall victim to the fund manager.

Besides this, the provident fund covers only workers in Bangkok Metropolitan and the five surrounding provinces. The government should set its sights on covering [workers] throughout the country as soon as possible. And in other work sectors such as agriculture, the state should find ways to provide greater security to the farmers since the farmers are the economic backbone of the nation. Thus, the state should expand and broaden the security provided the people in order to make the people of the country happy and content.

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CSO: 4207/59

THAILAND

UNIFIED STUDENT ORGANIZATION, PROSPECTS FOR ACTIVISM

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPPADA in Thai 25 Dec 83 p 8

[Article: "Recovery of the Student Center; Learning From the Lessons and Moving Forward"]

[Text] A short article printed by MATICHON has revealed that Mr Athon Chonhenchop, the undersecretary of state of the Office of State Universities, is making preparations to establish a Student Affairs Coordinating Office in the Office of State Universities. The Office of State Universities will provide office space, financial support and advice in order to support the activities of the students at the various universities as extracurricula activities.

Concerning the formation of this office to serve as the coordinating center for the student organizations from the various institutions of higher education, it will be the representative of students from all institutions and will coordinate things with government units and other units and even with international student organizations and foreign organizations. Besides this, it will be able to coordinate things without having to worry about being viewed in a bad light by the various security sectors. The students will be free to work for society if they are sincere and if they work to benefit society without having some ulterior motive.

After this story was printed, students showed great interest in this since the old image of the former National Student Center of Thailand came to mind.

Prior to 14 October 1973, a national student center was formed with Mr Thirayuth Boonmee serving as the first secretary-general of this student center. Student representatives from the various institutions served as committee members. From the very beginning, it played a role in the political struggle and in various matters involving the interests of the people.

Then, during the period when Mr Kriangkamon Laoaphairot served as the secretary-general, the center played a leading role in the political

movement. Then, with the events of 6 October 1976 occurred, the student leaders had to flee into the jungle in order to join in the struggle alongside the Communist Party of Thailand.

"I don't know the details about this because I have not been contacted directly by the Office of State Universities. Normally, student activities are already coordinated. For example, the nationwide student seminar organized by the Office of State Universities resulted from an idea put forth by students at Khon Kaen University," said Mr Waraphot Otsathaphirat, the president of the Thammasat University student organization, to MATICHON. And he said that the students have two forms of coordinating activities. One is when special activities are coordinated. For example, concerning the matter of revising the constitution, the names of 14 institutions were used; concerning the floods, five institutions were used. As for coordinating general activities, such matters are the responsibility of the student groups at each institution.

"The era of fear is past. Establishing a coordinating center is a good thing. But the students at each institution must be free to make decisions, and the decisions must be joint decisions," said the president of the Thammasat University student organization.

Mr Wuthichai Sitthipridanan, the president of the executive organization of the Chulalongkorn University Student Association, said that this is a good idea. But we must also see if they have set any conditions. This must be discussed in detail. But if this organization is formed, one problem will be where to get people to do the work. Because at present, there are many problems in coordinating the activities of the students at the various institutions. For example, the names of six institutions may be used, but students from only two or three institutions really take part. The students from the other institutions participate in name only.

"At present, I believe that we should work together like before. Or do you just want to use the names of the institutions?" said Mr Wuthichai.

That is probably the view of present-day student leaders, whose views may have changed. Because all the past experiences and past events probably provide a good warning.

However, the formation of a unified student organization is considered to be a good thing since it will be able to use these forces to serve and truly benefit society. But this depends on the situation and on how much freedom [the students have]. And the objectives in carrying on activities must be clear. Because the lesson of the past is that we have already lost a large number of honest and sincere forces.

THAILAND

BRIEFS

4TH ARMY REGION PEACE MEASURES--According to 4th Army Region Commander Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, the 4th Army Region has implemented every possible measure to halt the revolutionary war and foster peace in the south. These measures have been implemented continually since he took over as regional commander 3 months ago. In the past 3 months, the 4th Army Region launched about eight suppression campaigns against the communist terrorists. Apparatus used to provide safety for buses traveling between the southern provinces has been strengthened, particularly on strategic highways connecting the central and southern regions. On the suppression of dark influence, a new box has been set up in Nakhon Si Thammarat to receive complaints from the people. Two such boxes have already been set up in other provinces. Several development projects have also been launched in addition to those ongoing ones. [Text] [BK220956 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Jan 84]

CSO: 4207/72

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

SRV 'UNABLE TO SOLVE' PROBLEMS--According to a report from South Vietnam, Le Duan, ringleader of the aggressors, recently sent more cadres from Hanoi to South Vietnam in order to intensify recruitment of soldiers to fight in Kampuchea, to plunder the Vietnamese people's rice, and to suppress the people's struggle in the Central Highlands and Mekong Delta. The Vietnamese people in these regions are struggling vigorously against the Le Duan clique. It is reported that the Vietnamese Le Duan clique has been unable to solve all these problems. On the contrary, it will suffer even more seriously so long as it continues its war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea and implements its regional expansionist policy and its global policy. [Text] [BK181218 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 1000 GMT 18 Jan 84]

CSO: 4212/27

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION'S VISIT

Filipov Speaks at Hanoi Rally

AU191307 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 84 p 6

[Report on speech delivered by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at meeting held on 17 January in Hanoi welcoming the Bulgarian Government delegation]

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov delivered an extensive speech at the welcoming meeting in Hanoi. He declared as follows: We were deeply moved by the kind words pronounced from this rostrum about the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian people. Our two socialist countries are separated from each other by thousands of kilometers, but this is not and cannot be an obstacle to our fraternal closeness, since we are united by the glorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism and by the common struggle for peace, socialism, and communism.

Comrade Grisha Filipov further stated as follows: We are proud of the fact that the great sons of the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples--Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh--were the ones to lay the foundations of our glorious friendship. By signing the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1979 our friendship achieved a new climax and assumed qualitative dimensions of a new type. Our friendship and cooperation conform to the vital interests of our peoples.

Comrade Grisha Filipov further pointed out that the Vietnamese people's epic struggle against the foreign enslavers, against the cruel aggression of American imperialism, for national and social liberation, as well as for the country's reunification was an example of manly courage and heroism which amazed the whole world. The Vietnamese people's victory, the victory of Vietnamese revolution is a severe warning for all warmongers and colonizers today. If anyone might dare to make an attempt against the freedom of peoples he can expect only one result--namely a complete defeat.

The Bulgarian communists, as well as all Bulgarian people are following with great attention the construction of socialism in Vietnam, Comrade Grisha Filipov continued. We are rejoicing with all our hearts at all your successes

in implementing the decisions adopted by the Fifth Congress or the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and by the Central Committee plenums following the congress.

Dwelling on the basic processes under the circumstances of the contemporary international situation Comrade Grisha Filipov declared that full unanimity of views on all questions of the international situation exists between the BCP and the CPV, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism we are marching side by side with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community member-countries in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for taming the armaments race, as well as in defending socialism and progress, Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed.

Filipov Toast in Hanoi

AU191515 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 84 p 6

[Report on toast proposed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at official dinner given in his honor in Hanoi on 17 January]

[Text] On behalf of the delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria I am happy to express our profound and sincere gratitude for the invitation to visit the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]--the country of legendary heroes, the homeland of inspired builders of new life and socialism, Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out in his toast. This is the second day of our visit to your country and we are surrounded with special kindness and affection. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all of you--the Vietnamese leaders and the working people--for your cordial and fraternal hospitality.

I would like to express my gratitude to Comrade Pham Van Dong for the kind words he said about the BCP and the Bulgarian people. It is a pleasure for me to stress that the talks we held with Comrade Pham Van Dong have proceeded in a spirit of full unanimity on all questions pertaining to our bilateral relations and to the international issues which we discussed. We stated with satisfaction on both sides that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries, our two communist parties, and our two peoples are successfully developing on the indestructible basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in accordance with the agreements concluded by the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Le Duan, our two countries' first leaders, and in conformity with the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV. It is beyond any doubt that the intensification and expansion of our relations are in the interest of both our peoples, as well as in the interest of the socialist community's unity and strength, in the interest of the struggle to avert nuclear disaster and to preserve universal peace, the Bulgarian delegation leader declared.

We are deeply convinced that the documents we have signed will impart new impetus to the further intensification and development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation whose foundations were laid by Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh--the great sons of our two peoples.

The Bulgarian people have devoted themselves to peaceful and constructive efforts aimed at implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in building a developed socialist society in our country. Our people have mobilized all their efforts and creative skills for a worthy preparation of the forthcoming National Party Conference and for celebrating the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Despite certain difficulties, stemming from the complicated international situation and emerging as a result of the actions of imperialism, and despite the unfavorable climatic conditions in recent years, our country continues to develop at stable rates in all sectors of life. The successes achieved in our country's socioeconomic development are the results of the Bulgarian people's industrious efforts and creative spirit, the results of our close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community member-countries.

It is with great satisfaction that we greet the Vietnamese people's achievements under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]. We rejoice at the successful implementation of the decisions adopted by the Fifth CPV Congress in building socialism. We are aware of the fact that difficulties have existed and that they will exist in the future, as well, but that the capable leadership of the CPV, the industrious efforts and the selfless devotion of the Vietnamese people, as well as their cooperation with the socialist countries are reliable guarantees for overcoming these difficulties and for the accomplishment of urgent tasks in coping with the heavy burden of the results from colonialism and from the national liberation struggle, Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed.

We welcome the policy conducted by the SRV in strengthening and expanding fraternal friendship and cooperation with the USSR and with the other socialist community member-countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Our country fully supports the constructive proposals and initiatives of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, aimed at the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation. We support the efforts of the SRV to normalize relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We are convinced that the efforts of imperialism and reaction to impose their own solution of problems in that area, at the people's expense, and to complicate the dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN, as well as their attempts to discredit the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, are doomed to failure. There is only one way of settling the problems of Southeast Asia--this is the method of peaceful settlement, of a dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member-states.

The world situation has recently been aggravated to a dangerous point as a result of the militarist policy conducted by the U.S. Administration and the NATO member-countries' governments, Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out. The policy of confrontation and super-rearmament practiced by the imperialist circles is pushing mankind toward the brink of nuclear disaster. These circles have reacted in a completely irresponsible manner to the constructive efforts submitted by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact Organization member-countries. These circles are trying to achieve military superiority by all means. The deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy has created a drastically changed situation, characterized by the extremely great danger for the socialist countries' security, for peace in Europe and throughout the world. This is the situation which forced the USSR to adopt a decision on reciprocal measures set forth in Comrade Yuriy Andropov's declaration of 24 November 1983. These are measures aimed at reacting against the danger threatening mankind with nuclear annihilation, measures aimed at the protection of worldwide socialism's achievements. This is why these measures are absolutely necessary, topical, and justified.

There is more urgent task for mankind today than the task of removing the danger of war, the task of stopping a further escalation of nuclear rearmament, the task of preserving peace. We are optimists—we believe that this goal can be achieved and that the international situation can be stabilized if the responsible political leaders in the West are guided by realistic approach, if the forces of peace and common sense are engaged in joint actions. This demands more than ever that we should consolidate and further intensify our unity of action, our unanimity, and our cohesion based on the indestructible principles of Marxism-Leninism, that we should consolidate the socialist community—the main factor in arresting imperialist aggression, the Bulgarian Government leader stated.

Along with the other socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is doing everything within its power to eliminate the danger of war, to preserve universal peace. We are working with particular care in our efforts to implement the idea launched by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. This is likely to be of tremendous importance not only for the peoples in that area, but it would exert a very beneficial effect upon the political climate in Europe.

Dear Vietnamese friends, permit me to close my statements by once more expressing our cordial gratitude for the fraternal hospitality accorded to us which will be always remembered and whose unfading memory we will preserve in our hearts.

Delegation Leaves for PRK

OW201121 Hanoi VNA in English 0938 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Jan VNA--The Bulgarian Government delegation led by Grisha Filipov, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central

Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon, concluding its official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Present at Tan Son Nhat airport to farewell the distinguished Bulgarian guests were Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Van Nguyen, member of the party Central Committee and general director of the General Department of Rubber; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee; Ha Van Lau, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and other officials.

During their stay in Ho Chi Minh City, the Bulgarian guests visited the Nha Rong wharf from where 73 years ago the late president Ho Chi Minh set out in search of a way for national salvation. They also toured a pavilion exhibiting the city's fine art articles for export and the Phuoc Hoe Rubber Company, an establishment of Vietnam-Bulgarian cooperation.

In the evening of January 18, the Bulgarian guests attended a banquet given in their honor by the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee at the Thong Nhat conference hall.

CSO: 2020/62

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ACTIVITIES MARK SRV-CUBA FRIENDSHIP MONTH

OW221203 Hanoi VNA in English 0824 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jan (VNA)--A meeting was held here this afternoon at the Than Loi (Victory) Hotel, built with Cuban assistance, to mark the 25th national day of the Republic of Cuba.

Present at the meeting, arranged in the framework of the current month of Vietnam-Cuba friendship, were Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; Do Van Tai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's international department; and Cuban Charge d'affaires A.I. Salvador Capote.

Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Ngoc Toan, vice-director of the hotel, welcomed the considerable achievements of the Cuban people in socialist construction and national defence over the past 25 years. He exalted the achievements of the cadres and personnel of the hotel which, he said, "is a vivid demonstration of Vietnam-Cuba friendship."

Taking the floor, Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh spoke of the warm sentiments of the Cuban people towards Vietnam in the past war of resistance to U.S. aggression and in socialist construction and in the struggle against Chinese expansionism at present. She expressed the confidence that the time-honoured fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Cuban peoples will constantly consolidate and develop.

Salvador Capote, in his address, wished the cadres and personnel of the hotel new and still greater successes in their tasks, thus actively contributing to making Vietnam ever more beautiful and prosperous.

On this occasion, another meeting has been held at the December 2 hen farm, built with Cuban assistance.

Chapters of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association made their first public appearance at the Thang Loi Hotel and the December 2 hen farm at these meetings.

CSO: 4200/431

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EFFECTS OF VIETNAM'S RESPONSE TO WORLD FOOD DAY REVIEWED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Oct 83 pp 1-3

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Triu: "Three Years of Responding to World Food Day (16 October) in Vietnam"]

[Text] After 3 years of responding to the World Food Day, our people have obtained many results in our grain and food production, have basically satisfied the nation's food need and for the first time have not been compelled to import grain from abroad.

In addition to our own efforts, we have also received aid from fraternal and friendly countries and international organizations, mostly the FAO with tens of scientific and technical cooperation programs in the fields of production and research in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Further developing the results we have obtained, we will organize even better many realistic activities as a response to the World Food Day to attain at any cost the food production goal we have set for 1985 and the subsequent years.

To assist in the process of resolving the food problem, the FAO was set up on 16 October 1945 to coordinate the activities of member nations to raise the level of nutrition of their people, to step up production, to improve the distribution of foods and other agricultural products, to fight against famine, to improve the standard of living in rural areas and to contribute to developing the world economy. In October 1981, the FAO took the initiative to make 16 October (the date of its establishment) the World Food Day (WFD). With a symbolic value, WFD reminds everybody that the right to be properly fed is also one of the basic human rights, calls for sympathy for and concern about hundreds of millions of poor people now leading a precarious life and through propaganda mobilizes every effort in production and distribution to combat famine.

In 1981, the first WFD brought about good results. About 150 countries and zones, which accounted for a great majority of countries in the world, took part in that international day in various forms. Many national leaders spoke about that pressing problem of the century: how can the food problem be resolved for all mankind?

In Vietnam, we responded to the WFD with realistic deeds. In a letter on 14 October 1981 addressed to FAO Director General Edouard Saouma, State Council Chairman Truong Chinh wrote, "I especially welcome the organization of the WFD. Our country will vigorously respond to it by mobilizing our people for striving to step up food production, a top-priority task in our country." Vietnam's WFD Committee was established to mobilize and organize the people throughout the country for stepping up production and resolving the food problem by stepping up production, reducing consumption, improving the contents of meals and reducing to an appropriate level the rate of population increase.

About stepping up production, our party issued a resolution: "In 1981-1985 and the 1980's, we must concentrate our efforts on vigorously developing agriculture, considering the latter an advanced front and pushing it one more step toward the socialist large-scale production. Agriculture must reach forward and properly fulfill three tasks: to ensure food supply for society as a whole, to supply the consumer goods industry with agricultural products as raw materials and to create sources of goods for export." As the resolution was carried out, there were important changes in agricultural production in Vietnam.

In the last 3 years, although the production of food in Vietnam had some gains, there also were difficulties and complicated developments: many areas were stricken and destroyed by storms and floods; in many localities, as rice seedlings died from the cold weather, sowing and transplanting had to be repeated several times; harmful insects caused damages to rice plants in many areas, and diseases broke out among domestic animals in many localities; materials for use in agriculture were insufficient and the amounts of electric power, gasoline and oil put aside for agriculture were still too little. But with strong determination, the people of Vietnam scored great victories: for 3 consecutive years the crops were good and in one year were better than in the next.

Grain production, particularly rice production, was increasing at a rather fast pace and quite steadily. The volume of grain production converted to paddy equivalent increased from 11.4 million tons in 1975 to 13.9 million tons in 1979 and 14.1 million tons in 1980. Since 1981, the rate of increase was quite good, at 10 percent annually: 15.1 million tons in 1981 and 16.6 million tons in 1982. The 1982 rice crop yields were the highest so far:

the winter-spring crop had an yield of 27.9 quintals, the summer-autumn crop 27.8 quintals and the tenth-month crop 23.3 quintals per hectare. In 1983, the yield of the winter-spring crop again reached the record level of 30.6 quintals per hectare and the summer-autumn crop had a pretty good yield; if the tenth-month season did not encounter any complicated weather developments, the country as a whole would have had a good tenth-month crop and the goal of obtaining 17 million tons of grain in the entire year of 1983 would have been materialized. The volume of grain production which showed a fast increase had been keeping pace with the rate of population increase: in 1975, the population was 47.6 million and the average per capita grain production was 240 kilograms; in 1982, the population was 55 million and the average per capita grain production was 295 kilograms.

Many kinds of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and protein- and oil-rich plants also showed good development. The area for soybeans in 1982 was twice that in 1980, with a volume of production of 67,000 tons. Animal husbandry and its products showed increases: in 1982, there were 11.9 million hogs, an increase of more than 1 million compared to 1980, more than 77 million domestic fowls, more than 2.3 million water buffaloes and more than 1.9 million cattle; greater results than in the previous years were also obtained in fish raising and sea fish catches.

The results of agricultural production, especially grain production in the last 3 years, helped to further improve the standard of living. The regions where there had been food shortages, such as the central part and Central Highlands, were able for the first time to resolve their food problem. For the first time Vietnam was capable of resolving by herself the problem of basically satisfying the country's food needs without importing grain from abroad.

Many factors helped to bring about the above-mentioned results: the leadership of the party, the improvement of economic management and the application of scientific and technical progress to production. The great majority of our agricultural cooperatives and production collectives have now adopted the form of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers. This form of contracting has encouraged our laborers to seek every means to limit the harms and to exploit the positive aspects of nature and to apply many technical progresses to the fields in order to obtain high crop yields.

In the last 3 years, many crop varieties selected and crossbred by research organs for their high yields have been used in main-crop production. In the north, the set of new fifth-month and spring rice varieties including NN 75-2, 314, Dwarf Tran Chau, NN 75-10, NN 75-6, NN 22, NN 23, etc., and in the south, such new rice varieties as NN 3A, NN 6A, NN 7A, NN 8A, NN 2B, NN 3B, NN 4B, NN 5B, etc. (which account for more than 60 percent of the annual rice cultivated area) offer high yields, have a short time of growth and

limit the harm caused by brown leafhoppers. The new varieties that are being planted on a larger scale are such corn varieties as VM1, TH2A and ~~VM1~~ and such soybean varieties as DT74, DT76, cuc luc ngan, etc.

Good results were obtained from crop rotation, multicropping and replanning of crop allocation. The southern provinces steadily developed the winter-spring, spring-summer and summer-autumn rice crops in millions of hectares. Progressive crop rotation and multicropping formulas were applied to production in all regions: in the north, the formula adopted was spring and early tenth-month rice crops, and winter crop; in the northern midlands and highlands, fifth-month and spring rice crops, summer soybeans and tenth-month rice crop; in the Mekong River delta, three rice crops per year -- winter-spring, summer-autumn and tenth-month crops; and in the Central Highland provinces and the highlands, wet rice crop in increased area, spring rice crop and beans as companion crops of subsidiary food crops. The coastal provinces in the central part, which had been known as a region of little land and large population, adopted the formula of three rice crops per year -- winter-spring, spring-summer and summer-autumn crops. As a result of crop rotation and multicropping, additional production of millions of tons of grain was obtained, with the soil being improved thanks to the growing of additional leguminous plants.

The southern provinces, which in the past had mainly used chemical fertilizers, produced and used millions of tons of stable manure in recent years. The areas of acid, alkaline and saline soil were improved by water conservancy measures and the application of phosphate fertilizer and lime. Many localities completed classification of soil for rational fertilization. In the last 3 years, in spite of the cold weather and drought, in every season sowing and transplanting were done on schedule and with the right density; weeding and applying the main fertilizer were both timely and technically correct; and the prevention and control of harmful insects and plant diseases were better than before. Harvesting was fast and neat, with losses due to spilling and strewing being reduced.

About livestock raising, the number of crossbred hogs was increased at a faster rate than in the previous years and accounted for over 20 percent of the total hog population, and even 30-40 percent in many provinces. Production of feed for livestock raising, particularly the use of concentrated feed, showed obvious results. Many pockets of contagion among domestic animals were eliminated in time.

However, our grain production was far from stable and the average per capita grain production remained low, with not very much grain being put aside for development of animal husbandry and any natural and enemy-inflicted calamities still causing us many difficulties. We still have to struggle hard

on the agricultural production front and to win more cooperation and assistance from other countries and international organizations. We must especially struggle harder to achieve population planning, or else our agriculture cannot respond to a large population increase (1.8-2 percent).

To help our people to step up food production, the Soviet Union and other socialist fraternal countries, friendly countries and international organizations have assisted Vietnam in building many production installations and research facilities to serve production. These installations and facilities have been showing their usefulness.

Of the cooperation and great assistance of other countries and international organizations the FAO has shown realistic cooperative activities and assistance. Tens of valuable scientific and technical cooperation programs are being carried out and include the following: building a seed production and control center for the central seed corporation; restoring and expanding the rice mills and storages in Minh Hai Province; assisting the Plant Protection Department in providing guidance for prevention and control of harmful insects in ricefields; program of cooperation and assistance to the Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology; restoring the Thanh Liet fish-raising station; stepping up raising and production of shrimp; programs of assistance to the Institute of Planning and in forest planning, assistance to the Forest Research Institute, etc. The material facilities and research installations built with FAO assistance have created favorable conditions for us to obtain good results from production and research. The FAO also sent food on a timely basis to the areas that had been struck by storms and flood and where crops had been destroyed by sea waves and supplied insecticide to the areas that had suffered from serious damages caused by the brown leafhoppers.

In the last 3 years, as we responded to the WFD, we had many activities: propaganda, exhibits, seminars, etc. In the "I love the ricefields of my native country" contest, thousands of pictures and poems were sent in by children, with many being selected as winners of prizes. The WFD exhibits in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City drew large crowds and consolidated our understanding of the food production situation in the world and in Vietnam. We also published and issued many books and stamps dealing with the WFD theme.

As we celebrate the WFD this year, we have also published many technical guides about rice and subsidiary food production, held exhibits and written documents to review and evaluate the results of our food production in the last 3 years. Many central and local newspapers, magazines and wired-radio stations have dealt with specialized topics as a response to the WFD.

As we further exploit the results we have already obtained, in the coming years we will have richer and more realistic activities, strive to make the

working masses understand better the purpose and significance of the WFD and try and struggle harder to fulfill the goal the state has set for food production.

We must have large quantities of documents for popularizing production techniques among laborers. In every area and region there must be "scientific and technical information and dissemination" centers to help the masses to acquire new knowledges and to master the crop-growing measures applicable to our ricefields.

In the 3 years we responded to the WFD (16 October) we already obtained great results; these initial results have satisfied our minimum need for food for our people, who did not have to import food from abroad.

Encouraged by the achievements we have scored, we will make even greater efforts to attain the goal of producing 10-20 million tons of grain by 1985 so as to realistically celebrate for the 5th time the WFD in Vietnam.

5598

CSO: 4209/119

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

LAOS AWARDS HA NAM NINH PROVINCIAL UNIT--Hanoi, 23 Jan (VNA)--The Corporation No 3 of the construction service of the Vietnamese Province of Ha Nam Ninh recently received the freedom order, second class, and a banner of honour from the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The award was presented in acknowledgement of the corporation's outstanding achievements in building several welfare projects for the Lao Province of Oudomsai and training Lao construction workers. This year the corporation will help build several more projects of culture, education and public health in Oudomsai. [Text] [BK231641 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 23 Jan 84]

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAOS--Hanoi, 23 Jan (VNA)--The Vietnamese military delegation led by Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-minister of national defence, and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, returned here today after having attended the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Lao People's Army in Laos. The delegation was met by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Lieutenant General Phun The Tai, deputy-chief of the general staff; and other senior officers. Also present on this occasion were Lao Charge d'Affaires A. I. Kopkeo Louangkhot, and Lao military attache, Sathiene Kesonsy. [Text] [BK240138 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 23 Jan 84]

TRADE MINISTER VISITS ALBANIA--Hanoi, 22 Jan (VNA)--A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Le Khac, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign trade, paid a four-day visit to Albania ending on January 19. Le Khac and the Albanian minister of foreign trade signed in Tirana on January 17 a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1984. Present at the signing ceremony were Luan Babameto, minister of communications, and Sokrat Plaka, vice-minister of foreign affairs. The delegation was received by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Adil Carcani. The Vietnamese guests visited some agricultural, industrial and cultural establishments in Tirana and other places. [Text] [BK221621 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 22 Jan 84]

SRV COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT GROUP--Hanoi, 20 Jan (VNA)--The Vietnamese communications and transport delegation led by Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of communications and transport, left Vientiane for home this afternoon after a four-day friendship visit to Laos. It was seen off at the airport by Phao Bouonnaphon, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of transport and posts; Khemphon Phouipaseut, minister of construction; Thongsouk Saisangkhi, acting minister of technical materials supply, and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan. While in Laos, the delegation called on Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. A protocol on cooperation in communications and transport for 1984 was signed in Vientiane this morning. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Communications and Transport Le Kha and Lao First Vice Minister of Transport and Posts Bouasi Lovansai. Under the protocol, Vietnam and Laos will promote cooperation in communications and transport and Vietnam will send experts to train communication and transport cadres for Laos and send it postal equipment. [Text] [OW211007 Hanoi VNA in English 0858 GMT 21 Jan 84]

UNESCO COMMITTEE REVIEWS WORK--Hanoi, 22 Jan (VNA)--The Vietnam National UNESCO Committee met in Hanoi on January 19 under the chairmanship of Minister Vo Dong Giang, president of the committee. A report at the meeting says that in 1983 the UNESCO committee achieved part of its program for scientific and technical cooperation especially in the training of scientific workers in biology, hydrology, geology, energy information, oceanography. The committee has continued promoting the repair and restoration of the cultural relics in the old imperial city of Hue and the international campaign for the preservation of this cultural heritage. Vietnam has closely cooperated with UNESCO in the program of population education, kindergarten education, vocational education, and education management and planning. Since its official participation in UNESCO at the end of 1976, Vietnam has made worthy contributions to the advance of this international organization in conformity with the objectives of the era. [Text] [OW221155 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 22 Jan 84]

BINH TRI THIEN FLOOD VICTIMS AID--As of now, the amount collected is 179,160Fr. This is only a preliminary figure because certain organs have not yet sent their receipts to the Executive Committee of the Association of Vietnamese in France. In a very short time, the organs and branches of the association have collected over 3 tons of medicines valued at over 300,000Fr, including 10,000 bottles of antibiotics. On the other hand, with the assistance of Vietnam Airline and Air France, medicines and medical equipment have been sent to Vietnam by air in early December 1983. [Excerpt] [Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese Jan 84 p 31]

VIETNAM-FRANCE CANCER RESEARCH--A France-Vietnam conference on nasopharyngeal cancer was organized in Hanoi on 2-7 December 1983 with the participation of many scientists from both countries. After the conference, a cooperation and research program on cancer in general, and on nasopharyngeal cancer in particular, was signed by the Hanoi Cancer Hospital, the Hanoi Otolaryngology Institute and the Gustave Roussy Institute (in Villejuif, France). [Text] [Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese Jan 84 p 28]

SRV-CUBA AMITY ASSOCIATION--This afternoon, 21 January, a solemn meeting was held at the Thang Loi Hotel in Hanoi to found a chapter of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association on the occasion of the Vietnam-Cuban friendship month. Attending the meeting were Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, and the charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cuba in Vietnam, Salvador Capote. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh dealt at length with pure internationalist proletarian feelings and the close friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Cuba. She reiterated Uncle Ho's and Comrade Fidel's statements about Vietnam and Cuba: "Vietnam and Cuba are twins sharing the same blood," and "For Vietnam, Cuba is ready to give its blood." [Text] [OW220837 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jan 84]

CSO: 4209/146

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SKYROCKETING PRICES MEAN HEADACHE FOR HCM CITY PEOPLE

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 14 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Bien Xanh: "The Story of Prices"]

[Excerpt] Prices are a matter that is causing "headache" to economic workers and "heartache" or "money-ache" to consumers. In Ho Chi Minh City alone, they also are a "bitter" contest between the state-operated system and the free enterprise system and are clearly reflected on the goods on every day and in every hour.

Price Fluctuations

On a summer day in 1982 a person who dealt in smuggled gasoline and a driver who secretly smuggled out gasoline met at a refreshment stand (at the time the city had just started a period of gasoline sales at state-owned gas stations for the benefit of consumers, who drove from Hondas to Lambrettas, taxis and passenger cars).

"This time we would have no way 'to make a living,' the driver complained, "because state gasoline is being sold to vehicle owners for the price of 8 dong a liter. I was selling 'underground' gasoline at 15 dong and had to reduce the price to 12, then to 10 dong, and perhaps even lower than that, and if the price goes down as low as the state-store price, perhaps we will really lose the means 'to make a living.'"

"How silly you are, my friend," the gasoline dealer said, while laughing heartily and striking a spoon against the rim of his now-empty coffee cup. "Don't you know that the 'state-store people' are fixing gasoline prices for us? Hear this: we are selling gasoline at 15 dong a liter and they are selling it at 8 dong, which means that the market prices of gasoline will go down, but only for a few days, until the state no longer sells any gasoline. Then we'll freely jack up our prices, to 20, 25 dong a liter, and still find lots of buyers! Have you seen the goods the state-store people offered for 'free' sales in

order to bring down market prices? You did not see any because they had not much to offer, with their goods being spread too thin, and besides if they sold at too cheap prices, dealers would get them all. You will see, the gasoline they are selling, including the gasoline some cadres get, will find its way into the tanks of us dealers, and at the end of this gas distribution period will be sold for sure!"

The driver expressed approval of what "the dealer" had said by nodding and laughing loudly.

It turned out that state-store gasoline was sold only in that period, and no more for the entire year. Gasoline prices skyrocketed: 20 dong, then 25, 30, 35 dong/liter, and up to 60 dong!

In 1983, in the middle of the year, the state stores again announced another sale of gasoline, which reactivated the gas stations where crowds of customers carrying cans and containers or driving their cars over were swarming as in a marketplace. State price was already 35 dong a liter; the "black market" price went down a little bit, but still remained around 50 dong. People were worrying a lot about the fact that "state-store gasoline" would suddenly run out, gas stations would be bone dry again and dishonest drivers in collusion with dishonest gas dealers would act freely in the market. The reason is that until now bottles and cans full of illegal gasoline are openly displayed for sale on the streets of Saigon, where you can get as much gasoline as you want and nobody is able to get rid of! And nobody has been seen doing anything to get rid of it!

From gasoline we come to pork, which is in the same situation of skyrocketing prices. At the beginning of the year, state-supplied pork was sold at 100 dong/kilogram and private dealers' pork at 120 dong. The state-operated meat counters became less and less active (whether they did not get any deliveries or where the meat went nobody knows); some of them and the pork cooperatives which had been doing good business suddenly and quietly closed their doors, which surprised customers and brought smiles to the meat dealers nearby. Prices went up to 140 dong, then 150, 170, and so on. The state meat stores then one day were open again to sell pork at 120 and then 140 dong. (State stores also raised their prices and ran after private dealers' prices.) But they operated for a few days and were closed again. The individual meat vendors inside and outside of markets again had an opportunity to smile (to laugh at the way the state stores operate), while pork buyers were saddened and worried as prices kept going up and up beyond anybody's control, in spite of the fact that all private dealers' stores displayed price lists of fixed prices, plain and clear!

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI ON FULFILLMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TAX NORMS

BK241509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Areas subjected to agricultural taxation throughout the country have increased by almost 10 percent, while productivity in many places is still low. In 1983 the new regulation on agricultural tax was implemented throughout the country. Localities have satisfactorily begun collecting data for statistical purposes, examining and comparing the old tax registers, reclassifying categories of land, and establishing new tax registers. Compared with 1982, the areas subjected to agricultural taxation increased by 9.8 percent--an area equivalent to the cultivated area of the three provinces in the Red River delta. The average taxable yield per hectare for all grades of land increased by 17.5 percent, and the total amount of tax to be collected increased by 27 percent.

Nine provinces and municipalities in the north which have fulfilled and exceeded plan norms for land inventory, evaluation, classification, and the establishment of new tax registers are Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, Bac Thai, Lai Chau, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Hanoi, Haiphong, and Thanh Hoa. The remaining 11 provinces achieved only 75 percent of the set target.

Although provinces in the south have not completed their new tax registers, eight of them have promptly surveyed and classified land categories. They are Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Cuu Long, Ben Tre, Dong Nai, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Lam Dong, and Dac Lac. The other 11 provinces achieved 81 percent of the set target for this task.

Since a number of localities have failed to meet the plan norms for land survey and classification for entry into new tax registers, the country has fulfilled only 97.7 percent of the plan norm areas subjected to taxation, 95 percent of taxable yield per hectare for all grades of land, and 97.4 percent of the amount of tax to be collected in 1983.

CSO: 4209/146

AGRICULTURE

MID-JANUARY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REVIEW

OW211417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Dear friends: Following are the main agricultural activities during the past 10 days in mid-January:

Thanks to the favorable, warmer weather, more than 8,000 hectares of fifth-month spring rice have been cultivated daily in the northern provinces, including Binh Ri Thien, which has planted as many as 33,000 hectares, and Nghe Tinh, 26,000 hectares.

The Bac Bo delta provinces have been concentrating on preparing the dry land for winter-spring rice cultivation. Rice seedlings in some fields are now ready to be transplanted but the cold weather has affected the pace of transplanting and the already-transplanted areas.

Due to the lack of care and to the recent cold spell, a fairly large amount of rice seedlings to ensure that the entire area is transplanted. [As received]

The best period for winter-spring rice planting is over in the southern provinces. Because the planting pace has generally remained slow, only 483,000 hectares have been transplanted. The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted as many as 341,000 hectares; meanwhile, the coastal provinces in central Vietnam, including Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh, have transplanted more than 90 percent of the planned area. Rice plants are generally developing favorably, but rice pests have appeared in some localities.

In addition to transplanting the winter-spring rice crop, the southern provinces have harvested as many as 1,015 million hectares of rice, or 53 percent of the planted area. A number of fast provinces are concentrating manpower on fulfilling and overfulfilling the winter-spring rice planting plan.

Last week the localities had completed harvesting vegetables and subsidiary crops, such as potatoes and garlic, while continuing to plant additional subsidiary crops, including manioc, corn, and sweet potatoes.

Dear friends, cold weather will prevail in the days ahead; we will have to endure intense cold for many days. Therefore, the localities must adopt plans to protect rice seedlings and cattle and buffalo in order to achieve a successful winter-spring rice crop. In addition, they must also concentrate on harvesting subsidiary crops and must continue to plant other crops during the agricultural season, thereby achieving complete success in the winter-spring crop production.

CSO: 4209/146

AGRICULTURE

EFFORTS TO SETTLE NOMADIC FARMERS DISCUSSED

BK220540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Owing to persevering motivation combined with satisfactory organization of life for the people of various nationalities, to date 425,000 people, including 170,000 laborers in 437 production collectives and cooperatives in the mountain regions throughout the country, have adopted settled farming and settled life.

In 1983, the movement for settled farming and settled life was carried out widely encompassing 160,000 people in 198 cooperatives and production collectives, or 45 percent of the units and 38 percent of the people settled during the previous 15 years. In 1983, the people thus settled grew 3,100 hectares of grain and built 1,800 hectares of new ricefields. Most of the newly opened land and reclaimed fallow land was put to production. The people also built 114 new water conservancy projects in support of the intensive cultivation of rice, subsidiary food crops, and industrial plants. Various settlement areas built 650 km of new roads and 12 bridges of all sizes and planted 3,040 hectares of forests and 800 hectares of industrial crops and special plants.

However, the settlement of nomads in the key areas in the Central Highlands and in the northern border provinces, where there still are large numbers of people leading a nomadic life, has not received due attention.

In 1984, under the slogan "the people do, the state assists; the localities do, the center supports," the movement for settled farming and settled life is to be carried out extensively to settle 192,000 people and 34,000 families, including more than 73,000 laborers in 1979 cooperatives and production collectives, mainly in the key areas.

CSO: 4209/146

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of late December, An Giang Province was able to plant winter-spring rice on only 31,600 hectares of 31.5 percent of the planned area, and subsidiary crops on 2,800 hectares. The province has instructed local establishments to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that the cultivation of 100,000 hectares of rice and 40,000 hectares of subsidiary crops can be completed before 20 January. [Summary] [BK171723 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jan 84]

NGHIA BINH GRAIN--Despite serious drought in 1983 and thanks to its efforts in controlling the sources of agricultural products, Nghia Binh Province was able to collect as many as 8,840 metric tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, thus exceeding the planned target by 1.5 percent. By adopting many effective measures, Nghia Binh was also able to purchase 13,450 metric tons of subsidiary crops. [Summary] [BK171723 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 84]

CSO: 4209/146

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PHAM VAN DONG SPEAKS AT THANG LONG BRIDGE SITE

BK241605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Recently, Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the cadres, workers, and Soviet specialists working on the Thang Long Bridge on the occasion of the completion of the motor roads on the lower deck to welcome the 54th founding anniversary of the party. Accompanying the chairman was Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communication and transportation.

The cadres, workers, and Soviet specialists at the construction site heartily welcomed Chairman Pham Van Dong. Comrade Hoang Minh Chuc, director of the United Thang Long Bridge Enterprise, and Comrade Zennin, Soviet chief specialist, guided the chairman on a tour at the construction site. They informed the chairman of the amount of work already performed, the tasks to be carried out at the site in the coming period, and the progress made by the cadres and workers at the Thang Long bridge construction site since his first visit to the site in 1978.

Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially talked with the comrade Soviet specialists and Vietnamese cadres and workers on duty at the construction site. Addressing the Thang Long bridge construction site cadres and workers, the chairman praised their spirit of creative labor, their efforts to overcome difficulties and fulfill their tasks satisfactorily, and especially their effort to finish laying a steel piling linking the north bank with the south bank and complete the motor roads on the lower deck in the emulation drive to celebrate the party's founding anniversary.

He said: Our people, party, and government as well as the people, party, and government of the Soviet Union want the Thang Long bridge to be completed in the shortest period of time, with the best quality, and at the lowest cost. In order to do so the Soviet specialists' assistance is very important, but the decisive factors are the creative labor and determination of the Vietnamese cadres and workers. Therefore, each comrade must strive to make good use of our friends' assistance, rapidly master technology, and assume mastery in management in order to carry out this friendship project satisfactorily.

Along with productive labor, it is necessary to pay due attention to training a contingent of skilled scientific and technological cadres, managers, and workers, which is a valuable asset of our country in socialist construction. At the same time, attention must be given to caring for the life of workers and cadres and providing them with a good daily diet. We cannot finish a project satisfactorily unless the lives of the construction workers are well cared for. As our country is still faced with difficulties, it is required that comrades, especially those in charge, pay constant attention to positively solving the problems concerning the living conditions of cadres and workers. One of the extremely important measures for improving the living conditions of cadres and workers is to organize production satisfactorily so they can raise their productivity and product quality and earn an appropriate income.

Chairman Pham Van Dong finally instructed: In the past you have recorded very important and basic successes. Today, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, I assign the cadres and workers of the United Thang Long Bridge Enterprise and the Soviet specialists the task of completing the whole Thang Long Bridge project and the road junction 6 months ahead of schedule on the basis of developing the successes already achieved. This is a heavy task. All of you must concentrate your efforts on finishing it satisfactorily. Meanwhile, right now we must make preparations for building the projects slated for the coming years. The ministry will give instructions and guidelines, but you yourselves must make full preparations on your part. The enterprise must develop its existing capacity to the highest degree, especially the intelligence of its contingent of cadres and the professional skills of its workers so that after completing this important project, it will be able to start building many other bridges for the fatherland.

On behalf of the United Thang Long Bridge Enterprise cadres and workers and the Soviet specialists, Comrade Hoang Minh Chuc and Comrade Zennin promised to strictly carry out the chairman's instructions and strive to make their best efforts to complete the Thang Long Bridge and the road junction 6 months ahead of schedule with good quality and at economical cost.

On this occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the party and government, attached a plaque bearing the inscription "Thang Long Bridge--Project of Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship" to the northern pier of the bridge.

The cadres, workers, and Soviet specialists at the construction site were both enthused and moved by the chairman's concern and encouragement in their work. Chairman Pham Van Dong left, bringing with him the affection of the cadres, workers, and Soviet specialists.

CSO: 4209/146

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT INCREASES--Hanoi, 25 Jan (VNA)--Electric power for production and daily use in 1983 increased 4.2 percent above plan and 3.3 percent over 1982. The electricity service, by supplying power to motor pumps, made a considerable contribution to last year's increase of about one million tons of food grain over 1982. In 1983, the service put into commission the 110-mw generator unit No 1 of the Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant which is being built with Soviet assistance. It built or rebuilt 15 hydroelectric power stations in northern and central Vietnam provinces, catering to local food processing enterprises, small industries and lighting. This year and in the following years the electricity service plans to run the generator units No 2, No 3 and No 4 of the Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant, each with a capacity of 110 mws, and to build 20 more small-sized hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of more than 10,000 kws. [Text] [OW250823 Hanoi VNA in English 1717 GMT 25 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/431

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 25 Jan (VNA)--The production of consumer goods in 1983 achieved the yearly plan which was 10 percent higher than the 1982 plan. Compared with 1982's figures, the production of goods in great demand such as garments and silk, paper, glassware and washing soap increased by 16 percent, 3.8 percent, 0.2 percent and 7.1 percent respectively. Increase was also recorded in the production of headgear, footwear, school materials, wooden furniture, bamboo and rattan articles, and metal household utensils. Consumer goods for export manufactured under the charge of the Ministry of Light Industry crossed the yearly target by 6.1 percent and increased by 14.8 percent over 1982. It included textiles, ready-made clothing, acrylic wool, workers gauntlets, fountain pens and enamelware. It is worth noting that contracts signed with foreign countries for exporting textile and garments were better realized in both quantity and quality. This year, the light industry endeavours to produce 23 percent more garments and silk compared with 1983, 42 percent more paper and 13.7 percent more ceramics.
[Text] [OW250823 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 25 Jan 84]

CSO: 4200/431

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

TO HUU, HOANG TUNG ADDRESS WRITERS, ARTISTS

BK231004 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] The party Central Committee culture and arts department recently held a study session to promote thorough understanding of the resolution of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum among writers and artists. Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the session.

Participating in the session were numerous writers and artists who belong to various writers, stage artists, sculptors, photographers, musicians, cinematographers, and architects associations; experts and cadres of the culture and arts department; and reporters and editors of specialized journals and literature and art publishing houses. Several ministers and economic, security, and diplomatic experts read reports on the main features of our country's situation in each field over the past few years, thereby helping further elucidate the correct and profound remarks in the resolution of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum.

In his cordial address to the artists, Comrade To Huu penetratingly analyzed the economic achievements scored during the 1981-83 period and the valuable lessons derived from the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum. On this basis, Comrade To Huu further enhanced the confidence and correct outlook of writers and artists in view of the new situation, thereby really enabling them to become a strong factor in promoting social progress and to contribute to successfully fulfilling the tasks of the 1984 state plan.

Addressing the session, Comrade Hoang Tung stressed the important role of culture and arts in the party's ideological work. Throughout the historic process of revolutionary struggle since our party's founding, culture and arts have contributed to the accomplishment of brilliant achievements and feats of arms. Comrade Hoang Tung hoped that in the stage of the revolution and in view of the drastic and far-reaching socioeconomic changes, the contingent of writers and artists, holding fast to the sharp weapon of literature and art, will develop the glorious traditions of the past periods and bring into play their own dynamism and sensitivity in order to make the most active contributions to the current ideological struggle in our country and throughout the world. On this occasion, the VPA General Political Department also organized a political study session for writers and artists serving in the armed forces.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VIETNAM MUSEUM OF REVOLUTION 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Hoang Tung Attends

BK241717 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jan (VNA)--The Vietnam museum of the revolution held a meeting here this morning to mark its 25th founding anniversary.

Present were Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Van Phac, member of the CPV CC, vice minister of culture; Ha Huy Giap, director of the Ho Chi Minh museum; and others.

In the past 25 years, over seven million people visited the museum of the revolution, which displays more than 4,000 exhibits reflecting the struggle of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam for national independence and freedom.

On this occasion, Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council, has sent a congratulatory letter to the museum of the revolution.

Truong Chinh Attends

BK251522 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jan 84

["Full text" of 23 January letter by Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State to the Vietnam Museum of the Revolution]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the Vietnam museum of the revolution, I cordially convey to you cadres, workers, personnel, and contributors of the museum, my warm greetings.

Over the past 25 years the Vietnam museum of the revolution has strived to implement the teachings of esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. The museum is a good place for studying our nation's revolutionary history. The museum has collected many materials, artifacts, and photographs of the history of the Vietnamese revolution, exhibited many artifacts which eloquently

depict our nation's tradition of staunch revolutionary struggle, and disseminated our party and state lines and policies, thereby contributing to the victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and the cause of socialist construction.

Functioning as an ideological educational organ of the party and a socialist cultural establishment, the museum has contributed to carrying out the ideological and cultural revolution and building the new culture and the new socialist man. Developing past achievements, Vietnam Museum of the Revolution must strive to collect and preserve more satisfactorily various revolutionary and historical artifacts, develop the contents and presentation of exhibitions to satisfactorily serve visitors and disseminate the revolutionary tradition to the people, especially to youths, teenagers, and children.

The Vietnam Museum of the Revolution must help provinces and cities build local museums and coordinate with the museum and conservation sector in improving management so as to develop, on a long-term basis, the role of the historical, revolutionary, and cultural relics of our nation.

On the occasion of the New Year, I wish you all good health and may you score greater achievements in your tasks.

With my cordial salutations

Hanoi, 23 January 1984

[Signed] Truong Chinh

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